The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

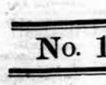
No. 10,350—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	M. Edmond	12th May.
— KHIVA	2992	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ...	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	500	W. E. Breese..	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID-MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 500	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KAISAR-I-HIND ..	623	700	J. C. Babot	19th May.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagor, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To All Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R. 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R. 520	Including wines.
II do..... 310		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150	with food.	III do..... 155	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	68
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon Houses, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for

NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES

on the 15th May, 1882, at 6 p.m. precisely.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 13½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	....A. Tercig.....	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	....P. Marcovich..	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ,,	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	68 0

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	.....P. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich....	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	2,250	400	9th June.
HISPANIA	Jas. Laird	3,380	500	22nd do.
ROUMANIA	Jas. Harris	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,295	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1880. Agents.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.

S. PEARL will SAIL positively on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, Chupra, Marmagon, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 11, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA,
2,280 Tons, 500 H. P. nom.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA EITHER PORT.

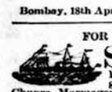
THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa ..... Rs. 100
,, to London *via* either port ,, 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool Without extra charge.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.



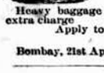
COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL, EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special control of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 4, Hogkong Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE s.s. HAMPSHIRE, 2597 tons, G. JANES, Commander, now loading in Prince's Dock, will SAIL on THURSDAY, 11th May. Has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fare Rs. 400. Apply to Captain JANES on board, or JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BANCOORA, 2,880 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 9th May, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON'S HOTEL,

Bombay, 28th April, 1882.

Messrs. M. H. MAJU and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—During my short stay in Bombay I have had very good reason to suspect that certain unscrupulous persons in this town and the Presidency towns are selling as MONSIMBUL TEAS others, which, though similar in appearance, have no comparison thereto in quality.

With reference to the present manufacturing SEASON the prospects at MONSIMBUL are good. A CONSIGNMENT of 6,000 lbs. Tea will most probably be despatched to you next month. The other consignments will be sent off as soon as possible.

COLONEL HAWES will most likely reside at Monsimbul this year.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. LANGDALE, Manager.

We are sole Agents in India for Colonel Hawes' Monsimbul Tea Estate. Price lists on application.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER,

and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

Per 7 lb. box	Cash.	Credit. 1-8
..... Re.	1-4	

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLEAGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle..... Rs.	2-0	2-4
,, double size ..... ,,	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COURT TOILET SOAPS OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3 tablets...	Rs.	1	8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	8
Jockey Club	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	4
A la Rose	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	4
A la Violette	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	0
Des Graces	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	0
Vaseline	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do. ... ,,	1	0
Au Muse Tonquin	Do. 24	do. ... ,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonneric Hygienique,	Box of 3 tablets...	Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do. ... ,,	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do. ... ,,	1	4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do. ... ,,	3	0
Do.	per bar	... ,,	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do. ... ,,	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do. ... ,,	0	12

SOAPS BY OTHER MAKERS.

Cleaver's Terebene,	Box of 3 tablets...	Rs.	1	0
Perris's Thymol	Do. do.	... ,,	1	4
Geile Frere's Monstre	Do. do.	... ,,	1	0
Pears' Transparent Glycerine	do.	... ,,	1	4

ALSO THE FOLLOWING OF BEST QUALITY.

Brown Windsor, Carbolic (Medical, Toilet, Nursery, Shaving, and Stable), Almond, Glycerine, and Coldcream, Honey, Scented Bar, Curd, United Service, Juniper, Tar, Marine, Naples Shaving, Silversmith's, Baby's, Sulphur, Petroleum, Transparent of all kinds, Sand, Coal Tar, and Yellow Bar.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
THE IMPERIAL BOMBAY
TRINOPTICON DIORAMA
ON THE MAIDAN.
TO-NIGHT,
Commencing punctually at 9 p.m.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE AFGHAN WAR.
NEW COMIC SCENES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND SPECIALITIES.

REDUCED PRICES.
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4.

NOTICE.—First and Second Seats may be reserved at Tent from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. without extra charge.

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS HALF PRICE TO FIRST AND SECOND SEATS.

Proprietor, S. N. BHEDWAR, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER, VOCALIST, & LECTURER—DENBIGH NEWTON.
OFFICE:—2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1882, at 5 p.m.

1. To receive the accounts made up to 31st March, 1882, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Bombay, 10th May, 1882. Manager in India.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VELOUTINE
OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent cosmetique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate perfumes.

Per tin, Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ.
REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-0; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8.

Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment-rooms, and Merchants.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

MATTONI'S
ROYAL HUNGARIAN
BITTER WATER.

RECOMMENDED as being superior to most natural saline aperients for
DISEASES FOR THE LIVER,
BILIOUS ATTACKS,
GIDDINESS,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART, &c.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 10 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON
May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS:

Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (*Ægle Marmelos*; Natural order *Aurantiaceæ*) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

THIS superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is WARRANTED to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and *pure white Sugar*, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particular suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract. Price, Rs. 1-4 per tin or Rs. 12 per dozen.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARKLING VIVONE
(REGISTERED).

THE FIRST of PHOSPHIC BEVERAGES, exercises over the system the Tonic and Bracing influences of a true stimulant. Is invaluable in sickness, and pronounced by Fever Patients a perfect blessing.

VIVONE is now carried over the lines of the B. B. and C. I., and the G. I. P. Railways at reduced rates, being placed in the 2nd class.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8; case of 2 dozens Rs. 5-6.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' WINES.

THE following carefully selected Wines are guaranteed as of excellent quality and are specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents.

PORT.

Kinloch's Double Diamond ...	Quarts, Doz. Rs.	30
,, ,, ...	Pints, ,, ,,	16

SHERRY.

Kemp's Dry Cadiz ...	Quarts, Doz. Rs.	24

CLARET.

J. J. Bordes' Chateau Lafite...	Quarts, Doz. Rs.	30
Do. Chateau Bellegrave ...	Quarts, Doz. Rs.	50

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 2, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.		WHIPS.	
Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete	Rs. 20 to 25 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts	from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, twisted or plain, Mouth Bit complete with Noseband	Rs. 18 to 20 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection ...	from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits	Rs. 12 to 14 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Hunting Crops, Malacca Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock	from Rs. 7-8 to 18

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

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Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
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Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
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Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
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Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shell
Gold Leaf.

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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

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HAZELINE.
BISHOP'S CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.
THE "BURROUGHS" BEEF & IRON WINE.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS
OF
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.
CINCHONIDIA SALICYLATE.
PEPTONIC TABLETS.
SODA MINT.
POTASH BICARBONATE.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI ET CERII.
McK. AND R. OVOID PILLS.

(These pills, of which a complete list will be supplied on application, are without exception the best made pills extant.)

A list of the above preparations with prices will be sent on application.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1882, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the registered Office of the Company, at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to confirm the following Special Resolutions:—

I. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, and to effect such increase of capital by the issue of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 500 each.

II. That the holder or holders, for the time being, of the said new shares shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend which may be declared in respect of profits made up to the 31st day of May, 1882, but shall be entitled to participate in every dividend declared in respect of profits made after the 31st day of May, 1882.

III. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised—

(*a*) To allot to every Shareholder who shall on or before the 31st day of May, 1882, apply for the same, and who in making such application shall immediately become entitled to an allotment thereof, one new share of Rs. 500 for each original share now held by him.

(*b*) To allot or dispose of so many of the said 1,000 new, shares as shall not, on or before the 31st day of May, 1882 have been applied for, to such persons and in such manner in every respect as to the said Directors shall seem fit, save that no new share shall be allotted or disposed of below par.

(*c*) To convert at any time hereafter any five new shares of Rs. 500 each into one new share of Rs. 2,500, by accepting a surrender or surrenders of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each, from the holder or holders thereof, and by issuing in lieu thereof one new share of Rs. 2,500 in such name as the said holder or holders of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each, when so surrendered as aforesaid, shall direct; and such amount as shall be equivalent to the aggregate of the several amounts which shall have been paid upon any such five new shares of Rs. 500 each so surrendered as aforesaid, at the time when the same shall be so surrendered, shall be deemed to be the amount paid up on the new share for Rs. 2,500 which shall be issued in lieu of the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each so surrendered as aforesaid.

(*d*) To accept previously to the issue of any five new shares of Rs. 500 each a surrender of the right to allotment of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each from the person or persons entitled to the same, and on payment of the sum for the time being called up upon the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, by the person or persons so entitled to the allotment of the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, to issue, in such name as the said person or persons so entitled to the said allotment as aforesaid shall direct one new share of the nominal amount of Rs. 2,500, out of which amount a sum equal to the amount so called up upon the said five new shares of Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

RUPEE PAPER seems to have been weak in London yesterday, 4 per cents. and 4½ being quoted 85¼ and 91 9-16 respectively. Silver is also given 1-16 down, and 3½ sterling Indian Loan ¼, being now quoted £102.

Seeds and Wheat are unchanged, and so are Metals. The total stock of Coffee is given at 174,000.

Cotton in both London and Liverpool was unchanged, but in America rates had advanced to 12⅜ for ready Cotton and to 12·72 for forwards.

Arrival quotations of Surats are—Broach Fine, F. G. C., *via* Canal landing, 6⅞.

Owing mainly to the advance of ten points in New York futures, sellers here have been asking higher rates to-day, and for Oomras especially prices are better. A fair business has been done in this growth, and the crop being about finished, ready lots command full rates.

In Dholleras there has been more inquiry, and Good has been done at Rs. 190, Fully Good at Rs. 194.

In Seeds a fair business continues to be done at old rates : Linseed 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. ; and the same remark applies to Wheat. Soft White being Rs. 31, to Rs. 33, and Hard Red Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½.

In Imports of all kinds the market to-day has been quiet, but prices are fairly steady.

EXCHANGE is again weak. A large number of Bills are, no doubt, still going in to the Banks on old sales, but the amount of new business doing is not great. We quote present rates :—

Banks.....	Tel. Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
	1 8 3-32	1 8 5-32	1 8 11-32	1 8 13-32.
		3 months'.	6 months'.
Credits		1 8 7-16	1 8 19-32.
Documents ..		1 8 15-16 to ½	1 8⅞ to 21-32
France		215½	217½

For June demand draughts are quoted 1 8⅛, and telegraphic transfers 1 8 1-16.

FREIGHTS are rather quieter to-day, especially for Liverpool by the Canal, for which we do not quote now higher than 33s. 9d. Other rates we quote much as before.

The market for Government Paper has been rather weak, and 4 per cents. have been placed at 101 13-16, and 4½ per cents. at 108¾.

Bank, Land, Press, and Miscellaneous Shares are quite unaltered in price, the market being fairly steady, without much doing.

Spinning Shares are still in good demand at our quotations, and on the whole prices are in favour of sellers. In some cases we quote slight advances. Dhurrumsey have been sold at Rs. 477½, Jewraz Balloo at Rs. 935, K. Muckonjee at Rs. 900, Oriental at Rs. 617½, Prince of Wales at Rs. 295, and Western India at Rs. 875.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	782½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	60
Calabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,025
Dholiea Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,130
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co.....	300	50	all	15 p. s.	560
Hind Press 400	400	2,000	750	Rs. 30	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	40	400	15 p. s.	330
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs. 15	1074
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	25	1,125
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co....	300	0	500	2	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	0	a	5s	650

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gulf of Suez, 1,014 tons, Captain A. Watts, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lancaster, 1,145 tons, Captain W. A. Steaves, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Geelong, 1,130 tons, Captain W. J. Webber. will sail to-day, China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Humbert, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Arnot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Alvah, 1,511 tons, Captain A. A. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Cardiff (6th April) with a cargo of 2,065 tons coals.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and 380 deck-passengers.

CORRECTION.—The S. S. Bussorah, which arrived here on Monday, is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon and Co. and not to Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. as we stated yesterday.

THE steamer Fairfield, 1,000 tons, Captain J. H. S. Millard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsaid (26th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain P. Paterson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta (23rd April) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col. S. Grant and 9 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via. Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Geo. R. Taylor and two children, Syed Mohamed Syed Helol, and 80 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Coconada, 546 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Walker and two children, and 104 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, May 5.
	Alvah (s).....	Smith	Cardiff, April 4.
	Ellora (s).....	Pate-son	Calcutta, April 23.
9	Malwa (s).....	Atkinson	Trieste, April 11.
	Fairfield(s).....	Millard	Portsaid, April 9.
	Humbert (s).....	Arnott	Venice.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Gulf of Suez(s).....	Watts	Hull.
	Lancaster (s)	Steaves	Dunkirk.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Doert	Jeddah, &c.
	Burmah (s).....	Cave	Bussorah, &c.

The steamer Geelong, Webber, to China, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khiva, to London, &c.
Steamer Embleton, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamers St. Albans, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Wilsow Hall, to Liverpool and Malta.
Steamer DeBay, to London, &c.
Ship Arundel, to Falsepoint.
Barque sultana, to Havre.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 23 Amberwitch I. G. ss, Hawett, from Bombay.
23 Elpis, ss, Turner, from Cardiff.
24 Fawn H. M.'s ss, Aldrich, from Red Sea.
25 Brindisi, ss, Lee, from London.
25 Anton, ss, Schrader, from Hamburg.
26 Wodan, ss, Beckman, from Bussein.
26 Mandalay, Leslie, from Rangoon.
26 Shannon, ss, Murray, from Australia.
26 Australia, ss, Aiderton, from Calcutta.
26 Avakh, ss, Vigut, from Abokh.
27 Wheatfield, ss, Knudsen, from Bombay.
27 Iris, ss, Madgshon, from Akyab.
27 Ert King, ss, Legget, from Akyab.
27 Thibet, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.
27 Bussorah, ss, Crowder, from Jeddah.
28 Wm. Dickinson, ss, Wardlaw, from Madras.
28 Kaieteur, ss, Hasker, from London.
28 Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
28 Capri, ss, Boyd, from Madras.
29 Wuotan, ss, Pfeiffer, from Bassein.
29 Coronet, ss. Caines, from Akyab.
29 Bisson F. G. Boat, ss, ——— from Abokh.
29 Meesir, ss, Mealum from Hodeida.
29 Natal, ss, Didier, from Shanghai.
30 Almora, ss, Grainge , from Brisbane.
30 Peiho, ss, Champeneis, from Marseilles.
30 Robert Dickinson, ss, Howgego, from Bombay.
May 1 Harbinger, ss, Kemp, from Bombay.
1 Gelderland, ss, Otto, from Rotterdam.
2 Agra, ss, Smith, from London.
2 Cicero, ss, Alexander, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 20 Elpis, ss, Turner, to Bombay.
25 Brindisi, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
26 Anton, ss, Schrader, to China.
26 Wodan, ss, Beckman, to Portsaid F. O.
26 Mandalay, ss, Leslie, to Liverpool.
27 Shannon, ss, Murray, to London.
27 Austra ia, ss, Aiderton, to London.
27 Wheatfield, ss, Knudsen, to London.
27 Iris, ss, Madgshon, to Maita F. O.
27 Ert King, ss, Legget, to Port said F. O.
28 Thibet, ss, Fraser, to Venice.
28 Bussorah, ss, Crowder, to Bombay.
28 Wm. Dickinson, ss Wardlaw, to London.
28 Kaieteur, ss, Hasker, to Kur achee.
29 Capri, ss, Boyd, to Port said F. O.
29 Wuotan, ss, Pfeiffer, to Maita F. O.
29 Coronet, ss, Caines, to Maita F. O.
30 Meesir, s. s. Mesium, to Berbara.
30 Natal, ss, Didier, to Marseilles.
May 1 Almora, ss, Grainger, to London.
1 Peiho, ss, Champeneis, to Shanghai.
1 Robert Dickinson, ss, Howgego, to Antwerp.
1 Harbinger, ss, Kemp, to Bordeaux.
2 Gelaerland, ss, Otto, to Batavia.
2 Agra, ss, Smith, to Kurrachee.
2 Cicero, ss, Alexander, to Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Fawn, H. M.'s ss, Aldrich, from Red sea.
Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
Godavery, ss, Delfrech, from Mauritius.
Bisson F. G. Boat, ss, ——— from Abokh.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—13 cases printing ink, T. Dawoodbhoy ; 101 cases portwine, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Clan Gordon (s)—100 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hispania (s)—49 casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India (s)—1 cask lamp, Sallaybhoy Tyebjee and Co.
Wilsow Hall (s)—4 cases umbrellas, E. Mahamedally ; 7 packages earthenware, Cassum Ameer ; 10 bags corks, D. D. Shah ; 3,042 bundles hoop iron, 809 bundles hoop iron, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—100 barrels disinfecting powder and 2 cases medicines, Rogers and Co. ; 17 packages pale ale, Treacher and Co ; 25 cases stout, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi (s)—20 cases oilcanstores, Adoolcurim Ahmed ; 14 cases medicine, Rogers and Co ; 25 cases sherry, Byculla Club ; 51 cases oildtom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 105 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 3 packages brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Hughenden (s)—6 cases pa. ers, Aldridge, Saimon and Co ; 1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Kangra (s)—25 bottles quicksilver, Jaitha Dossa.
Sunbeam (s)—686 pieces lithographic stones, Tyebjee and Co.
Sunrise (s)—100 casks beer, H. M. Nicolson.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—250 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shasca—150 bales cotton, P. Crystal and Co.
Beaun Uambah—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Mago Purbhoodass.
Cape Comorin—50 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Kenyon—200 tons old iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Carlisle—320 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Hampshire (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 200 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsee and Co ; 59 bales cotton, Narrondass Anundjee.
Carmona (s)—18 tons bones, Hudson and Co ; 800 cwts. wheat, Huzubally Allyruza ; 144 bales rags, Adomjee Hockunjee ; 28 bales cotton waste, Merwanjee Burjorjee and Co ; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co ; 45 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 200 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Hurjee wan Mondass ; 55 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass; 320 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 180 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 38 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 329½ cwts myrabolams.
St. Albans (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 209 cwts wheat, Shamjee Narroree and Co ; 323 cwts bones, Nuzerally Purdhan ; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 56 bales cotton, Muguubhoy Jaitha ; 330 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall ; 29 bales wool, Vusonjee Goculdass.
Wilsow Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat, Rumubally Jafferuza ; 500 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 12 bales cotton wast, The A. C. and S. M. Co.
Muskota—600 cwts linseed, Versee Dewsee ; 177 bales cotton, Nemchund Khemchund.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde (s)—1,229 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co ; 410 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Debay (s)—28 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 39 bales hides, Jamal Ladoo.
Khundalla (s)—1 bundle ivory, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchulva (s)—7,999½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Darien (s)—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Renfrew (s)—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gruntully (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lancaster (s). 2,250 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Amy Dora (s)—5,000 cwts groundnuts, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Acacia (s)—5,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgewater (s)—300 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tentonia (s)—108 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 100 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Khiva (s)—700 bales cotton, Sigg-sulzer and Co.
Embleton (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR VENICE.

Tentonia (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 8 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 230 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.
Khiva (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg-sulzer and Co.
Embleton (s)—150 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Giava (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 3,025 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,416 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Mount Lebanon (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Giava (s)—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
India (s)—42 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Giava (s)—1,200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
India (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Giava (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

pia (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Giava (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancora (s)—108 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—91 bales cotton, Siriram Sewdutral ; 32 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck ; 31 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Walker, Major, R. A., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Swinton, Major, R. A., on leave, from Hydrabad.
Hassan, Surg., on leave, from Quetta.

MAY 9.

Kelsey, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Aden.
Campbell, Lieut. Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Peart, Major, Bhopal Battalion, from leave, from England.
Grant, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mangalore.
Slade, Captain, 10th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Rolland, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Langie, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Noble, Lieut., 2nd Queen's, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Cook, Brigade Surg., on leave, to England.

MAY 9.

Kelsey, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, to Mussooree.
Peart, Major, Bhopal Battalion, from leave, to Sehore.
Hassan, Surg., on leave, to Hydrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 6.)

The Hon. the Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, has, with the approval of H. E. the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, made the following appointments during the absence of Mr. C. T. Davis on privilege leave, or until further order :—

Mr. W. R. Fink, Asst. Registrar, Original Side, to officiate as Chief Clerk of the High Court.
Mr. S. Tremearne, Private Secy. and Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Asst. Registrar.
Baboo G. C. Bonnerjee, Asst. Clerk, Original Side, to officiate as Private Secy. and Clerk to the Chief Justice.

The Directors, Bank of Bengal, have made the following changes in the Bank's Estabt. :—

Mr. A. MacBean, on his return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Lucknow Branch, and Mr. Gray lately Acting Agent, has been granted leave of absence to Europe.
Mr. J. W. Russell, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Delhi, and Mr. Michel, lately Acting Agent, has been granted leave to Europe.
Mr. H. Corkery, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted Special Afghanistan Leave for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from the 26th March.
Mr. E. C. Ryall, Offg. Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as an Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, with effect from the 7th inst.
Mr. W. G. Beverley, Offg. Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month.
Jamadar Seo Naraen, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Native Adjt. of the Force, vice Roopjee, promoted, with effect from the 14th April.
Lieut. J. A. Bell assumed charge of the office of Adjt., Deoli Irregular Force, on the 14th April.
Surg. J. S. Dill is appointed Supdt. of the Mercara Jail, with effect from the 17th Feb.
Mr. F. W. Reid, Principal, Ajmir Govt. Collge, and Inspr. of Schools, Ajmir-Merwara Dist., is granted three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. H. B., Gordon, R. E. Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 13th April.
Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Exe.-Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Head-quarters Staff of the Inspr. General of Military Works.
Major A. Hill, R.E., Ex. Engr., transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Amballa Division.
Lieut. D'Aguilar, R.E., Ex.-Engr., transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Ferozepore Division.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 10.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters this day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., (Madras-time.) All members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENSON—COWAN—April 18, at All Saint's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Corbett M. Moore, Captain Frank Stevenson, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Selina Anne, younger daughter of the late William Cowan, Esq., LL. D., of Boghall and Linburn, Midlothian N. B.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLLISTER—May 8, at Egutpoora, the wife of J. G. H. Collister, of a son.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—April 29, at Fort Putta, from fever, Julia Sarah, wife of Captain Hugh Mitchell, Rifle Brigade.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK—May 4, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of Mr. James L. Clarke, E. I. R., of a son.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

A CARD.

MR. A. MENIST, the celebrated OCULIST and OPTICIAN, at the request of many friends, has DEFERRED HIS DEPARTURE until the 12th inst., when he positively leaves for Europe ; until then he may be consulted daily at C. MARCKS & Co., 2, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for billious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, who is at present in Bombay, and may be consulted at their Establishment ; but as he will shortly leave for Europe, persons with defective vision are strongly recommended not to delay consulting him.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application, which contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which are from persons who had been previously in the hands of other Oculists who had failed in finding them suitable glasses.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

THE long and interesting telegram from London which we publish this morning puts us in possession of all the information as yet procurable with regard to the murder of the Irish Secretaries on Saturday. The resumé of the evidence taken at the inquest shows that at 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Burke, who had apparently just left the Castle, where there had been a ceremonial that afternoon, called an outside car and directed the driver to take him to the Under-Secretary's Lodge in the Phœnix Park. Near the Park entrance Mr. Burke hailed a gentleman, presumably Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was on foot, and getting off the car, went away with him, arm-in-arm, in the direction of the magazine, which is situated near the centre of the Park. The car-driver noticed only one vehicle in that part of the Park. It was a car "with women on it ;" and he mentions that he saw it turning round the Gough Monument, which is not far from the Kingsbridge entrance, and is in the midst of the most frequented part of the Park. In six minutes afterwards he heard that the bodies of the murdered Secretaries had been found. Now, the Kingsbridge entrance is in the close neighbourhood of an immense pile of infantry and cavalry barracks completely commanding the approaches to the Park ; and about a mile and a half further on, in the direction which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke proceeded, is the military guard of the magazine, on the high parapet of which sentries are always placed, so as to command a view of a great portion of the Park. The Viceregal, the Chief Secretary's, and the Under-Secretary's Lodges are within the Park limits, and for some time past they have been all three very carefully guarded. The Park is one of the largest in the United Kingdom, and it is unquestionably the best garrisoned. A more unlikely place for the commission of such a crime as that which was effected with such facility last Saturday evening could not be imagined. It seems incomprehensible that the assassins should have been at the exact spot where, apparently, chance led the two Secretaries on that occasion. Had it not been for the accident that Mr. Burke overtook the Chief Secretary, and got off the car to have a walk with him, he would have proceeded straight to his residence, and so would have escaped. Lord Frederick Cavendish was a new comer, and nothing could have been known of his habits or intention, to render it probable that he would fall into an ambuscade at that hour and place. The Government is apparently of the opinion which we formed in our leader yesterday, that the assassin, or assassins, hailed from America, for Her Majesty's Consul at New York has offered rewards for information that may lead to their discovery. It is possible that a miscreant practised in the use of the bowie-knife was sent over from America to wreak the vengeance of some secret organisation on Mr. Forster and Mr. Burke. Arriving in Liverpool, he would in a few hours find himself in Dublin, and asking for the Chief Secretary, Lord Frederick Cavendish may have been pointed out to him while walking from the Castle to the Park. The distance is considerable, but lies the whole way through busy streets, where an attack would be impossible. Within five minutes after he had entered the Park he was stabbed to death. His companion, Mr. Burke, was a taller and much more powerful man, and made some resistance. Being unarmed, repeated blows of the knife despatched him almost as speedily. No special preparations appear to have been made for the escape of the murderer or murderers, for there was no vehicle in that part of the Park save one, which was occupied by women. It is to be hoped that the police have secured the right man in arresting Moore. If he be guilty, it will not be difficult to find a jury to convict him, for evidently the popular party share the indignation which the atrocious crime has everywhere aroused.

The scene in Parliament on Monday evening, as described by our correspondent, is one which will be memorable in history. Every one was in mourning. Mr. Gladstone appeared bowed down with grief. He sat for some time with his face covered by his hand, and when he at length summoned strength to rise, emotion choked his utterance, and it was only by pausing long between his sentences that he could give utterance to the indignation which the whole country felt, and pay a tribute to the character of the murdered Secretaries. Many members wept. Sir Stafford Northcote shared the emotion of the leader of the House, while Mr. Parnell expressed the detestation of the crime which animated the whole Irish party. He even went so far as to recognise the necessity for repressive measures. It is well known that there has been from the beginning of these latter Irish troubles a very deadly enmity between certain of the more extreme secret societies and the section of the popular party of which Mr. Parnell is the chief. He will therefore be by no means loth to see the Government resort to measures against the secret societies. He has always maintained that the League of which he is the president was not a secret society, but a "constitutional" organisation. This fact explains his readiness on the present occasion to co-operate with the Government in the new repressive legislation of which Mr. Gladstone has given notice. In the House of Lords, at the instance of Lord Granville and Lord Salisbury, the adjournment of the House was voted.

It appears that the re-appointment of Mr. Forster to the Chief Secretaryship is a temporary measure only, for the post has been offered to Sir Charles Dilke, who has, however, declined it, as it does not carry with it a seat in the Cabinet. The resumption of office by Mr. Forster for the moment being was doubtless rendered necessary by the fact of the taking off of the Under-Secretary, Mr. Burke. No one but Mr. Forster was in a position to carry on the work of the department without a break until there was time to make fresh arrangements, It is scarcely possible that Mr. Forster, who was so unceremoniously thrown overboard a week ago, on the express ground that his administration was a failure and had aggravated the difficulties in Ireland, could work cordially with the Government, though he might be willing under the circumstances to give the Cabinet the benefit of his personal co-operation in the unprecedented emergency which has arisen. As we said yesterday, the atrocious character of the double crime which has been perpetrated has secured for the Government the sympathy and active support of men of all parties in both England and Ireland.

EGYPTIAN news, however its various items may disagree on other points, is consistent in maintaining that a formidable crisis is brewing at Cairo. The alarming inferences to be drawn from the occurrences reported in the European press at the time the mail left receive an ominous confirmation by the telegram we publish to-day. From this it would appear that the Khedive resolutely refuses to confirm the finding of the court-martial on the Circassian officers charged with plotting the assassination of Arabi Pasha, which implicates the late Khedive in the conspiracy. As we pointed out at the time, the most remarkable circumstance connected with the decision of the court-martial, on the value of which we never set any store, was that Arabi should have thought it needful to place himself in direct antagonism to Ismail Pasha. The fact showed clearly the falseness of the assumption that Arabi was acting under the inspiration of the ex-Khedive. It is now asserted, on what grounds we do not know, that Arabi is not playing for Ismail, but for his own hand, and that his object is to usurp the Khedivate, and by treating directly with, and probably winning over, the Sultan, to oust the Western Powers from further interference in Egypt. It would belie the astuteness hitherto exhibited by the Egyptian Minister if he entertained any such fanciful project ; but whether well founded or not, the suggestion will be promptly tested if in his present difference with his Ministers the Khedive developes a courage, which, it must be owned, his previous action in the matter does not show he possesses. The most irritating circumstance at Cairo is the open hostility shown by the Arabs to the European officials, and European residents generally. We recently pointed out the abnormal number of foreigners in the service of the Egyptian Government, and the correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says, in speaking of the agitation against them : "It is only fair to acknowledge that there is some abuse in the apportioning of the public offices to Europeans." But while one might excuse the demands of the Arab press for the displacement of foreigners, it is altogether discreditable that European officials should be subjected to the maltreatment which has evoked energetic protests from Sir Edward Malet and the French diplomatic agent. As it is not to be supposed that Arabi and his colleagues could be so unwise as to advocate proceedings which must inevitably bring about the interference of the Powers, it is to be feared that the elements which raised him to power may become too turbulent for him to control ; and this apprehension is rather strengthened by the fact that soldiers and police are charged with assaulting the Europeans. It would be impossible to say how much of this anti-European fervour is due to the hostile attitude which the Western Powers have assumed towards the National party in Egypt. The Anglo-French press have persistently attacked the motives of Arabi Pasha, and have resolved to consider him (as he is, though we think not in the light they represent) an enemy of the Control. The *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Vienna Foreign Office, which may be assumed to be impartial, makes the significant statement that "at the present moment even the dictatorship of Arabi Bey would be preferable to the certain anarchy which would follow his removal." On Monday Reuter telegraphed an assertion, vouched for by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that should the Powers deem intervention in Egypt necessary, Mehemet Tewfik would be deposed in favour of his great-uncle Halim, and that France would be asked to take the initiative in the matter. We have already commented on this singular announcement, but we may remind our readers of the remarkable similarity between this statement and the celebrated telegram in January last in which the Paris correspondent of the *Times* announced that the French and English Governments had decided upon a joint interference. It was subsequently proved, indeed M. de Blowitz confessed, that the Governments had *not* agreed on joint action, and that his only object in saying so was to force the English Government to adopt a line of action which M. de Blowitz and his inspirers thought was most advisable. Monday's telegram looks far too suspiciously like what the French Government would like to happen to be received as authentic. As Tewfik and Arabi have carried their complaints in turn to Stamboul, it is possible that the Sultan may exercise his authority to make up matters. But even then the Bedouins are to be reckoned with. Their numbers about the capital, and their universal discontent, are said to be increasing. As things go, it is quite possible that extraneous aid may have to be summoned to support the Egyptian Ministry against that anarchy which the Austrian journal says would follow the removal of Arabi Pasha.

A MOST remarkable incident has occurred in London which affords an interesting problem for those individuals who study what has been described as "the science of brain-waves." The *World* newspaper, in the exercise of its self-assumed duty of censor-general of the press, pointed out that a Berlin telegram in the *Standard* professing to give some extracts from the early proofs of a forthcoming article in the *Grenzboten*, believed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, really gave extracts from an article which had appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* a week before. After briefly stating the facts, the writer in the *World* posed the question, "Wo ist die Katze ?" The remarks of the *World* were promptly copied into the *Daily Telegraph*, and on the following morning the inculpated *Standard* was ready to disclose the whereabouts of the cat. In parallel columns the *Standard* gave numerous specimen extracts from the articles in the *Grenzboten* and the *Daily Telegraph*, which showed that not only the ideas, but the very phraseology, was the same. "The *Daily Telegraph* therefore," concludes the *Standard*, "passed off upon its readers as an original 'leading article' what is, in fact, a mere translation from the proof-sheets of all the best passages in this very article in the *Grenzboten*." This explanation seems very conclusive, but now comes the turn of "The writer of the Article" (in the *Daily Telegraph*), who asserts that the explanation is false. "I am ignorant of German," says (presumably) he, "and may add that when I wrote the article I had never heard of the *Grenzboten*, nor did I derive a line or word from its columns, or from any translation made

TELEGRAMS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE IRISH SECRETARIES.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

AFFECTING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(BY THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.)

LONDON, MONDAY, 6-30 P.M.

At the inquest held to-day in Dublin by the City Coroner, evidence was given as to the finding of the bodies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and all that is yet known of the circumstances attending the assassination.

Mr. Steel, the chief messenger at the Castle, deposed to seeing Lord Frederick Cavendish leave the Castle on Saturday afternoon at 5-30. He saw Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, at the swearing-in ceremony that afternoon, but did not see him leave.

The driver of an outsider car said that as he was plying for hire at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, he was called by Mr. Burke, and told to drive to the Under-Secretary's Lodge in the Phœnix Park. While on the way Mr. Burke hailed a gentleman who was on foot, and got down and walked arm-in-arm with him. That was near the entrance of the Park. As the witness was leaving, he saw an outside car, with women on it, turn round the Gough Monument, from the direction of the city, and drive towards the magazine, which is near the centre of the Park. There was no other vehicle in the Park at the time. The witness heard of the murder six minutes afterwards.

Two witnesses named Maguire and Forey deposed to the finding of the bodies a little after 7 o'clock; the bodies were thirty feet apart. The witnesses saw no one about.

Other witnesses described the terrible wounds which occasioned death.

The coroner, in summing up, remarked that the frightful injuries, so mercilessly inflicted, indicated the assassins to be more like demons than human beings.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

The body of Lord Frederick Cavendish will be removed to-night to Chatsworth, Derbyshire, the seat of his father, the Duke of Devonshire, to await the interment, which will take place on Wednesday.

The police have to-day received information which, it is believed, will lead to arrests.

Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, rode to-day from the Viceregal Lodge to the Castle under the protection of an escort of dragoons.

At a Cabinet Council held this afternoon it was definitely reported that Mr. Forster has been re-appointed to the Chief Secretaryship. He leaves for Dublin to-night.

The Irish party in the House of Commons have held a meeting, at which they passed resolutions of sympathy with the relatives of the victims and of abhorrence of the crime.

This afternoon both Houses of Parliament were crowded, all the members being in mourning. The ordinary business was suspended, and general gloom prevailed.

Mr. Gladstone walked with bowed head to his seat, and covered his face with his hand. Some time afterwards he rose, and with much emotion moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect to the late Secretaries. The Prime Minister spoke with difficulty; he had to pause long between the sentences, and on more than one occasion nearly broke down altogether. He described the murder as unparalleled in the history of crime, and paid an eloquent tribute to the high character of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The scene in the House, while Mr. Gladstone was speaking, was most painful, many members being visibly affected.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who also spoke under the influence of strong feeling, seconded the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Parnell, speaking on behalf of Irishmen, expressed the utmost detestation of the crime, and said that every assistance would be given to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that with the permission of the House he would introduce on Thursday a new measure for the repression of crime in Ireland.

The House then adjourned.

Similar proceedings took place in the House of Lords, where Earl Granville moved the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Lord Salisbury.

THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

LONDON, TUESDAY, 4-30 P.M.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed Irish Secretary, and Mr. Leonard Courtney, Under-Secretary of the Colonies, has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury.

BURIAL OF MR. BURKE.

Mr. Burke was buried this morning. The streets were crowded; the shops were closed, and general sympathy was shown.

LORD CAVENDISH.

The body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was removed yesterday from the Secretary's Lodge to the steamer at North Wall. It arrived at Chatsworth this morning, and will be buried on Thursday. The streets were draped with crape, and flags were hung half-mast high. The coffin was placed upon a gun-carriage, and covered with the union-jack, and there was a solemn procession.

THE ASSASSINS ARE LIKELY TO BE IDENTIFIED.

Arrests have been made, and the information obtained will, it is said, lead to the identification of the assassins.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

Yesterday and to-day meetings were held all over Ireland for the purpose of denouncing the crime.

There is general mourning in Dublin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

No trace has as yet been discovered of the Dublin assassins.

Mr. Gladstone this evening moved the adjournment of the House of Commons as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Mr. Gladstone said it would now be necessary to recast the previous proposals made by the Government in respect to Ireland, and that he would introduce measures for the repression of crime in that country next Thursday. The question of the arrears of rent in Ireland would, he said, be dealt with later on.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced his intention of supporting the Government.

Mr. Parnell said that he recognised the necessity for repressive measures.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A man named Moore, lately arrived in Ireland from America, has been arrested on suspicion in connection with the Dublin assassination.

The British Consul at New York is, on behalf of the British Government, offering rewards for any information which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP OF IRELAND.

The Chief Secretaryship of Ireland has been offered to Sir Charles Dilke, who has, however, refused the appointment, because the Chief Secretary of Ireland is excluded from a seat in the Cabinet.

PROPOSED PETITION FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Lord Mayor of London has been requested to call a meeting at the Guildhall for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament.

OUTRAGES AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 9.

The *Rangoon Gazette* has received a report from a usually reliable source that Mrs. Manook, wife of the late King's Foreign Minister, died from injuries inflicted during her imprisonment. The fact that there has been no public disapproval by the Government of the late imprisonments and beating of Armenians in Mandalay makes their position somewhat critical. Some of them were registered British subjects. They have undergone no trial, but are condemned and treated barbarously, on a report of their being in correspondence with the Burmese princes in Calcutta.

INSULTING A EUROPEAN LADY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 9.

A native pleader named Shashapri is charged with grossly insulting a European young lady between Vaniembady and Jollarpett. It appears that while the night train was in motion Shashapri peeped repeatedly into her reserved compartment, and made the insulting remarks complained of. The man is to be prosecuted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ARABI BEY.

CAIRO, MAY 8.

The Khedive persists in refusing to confirm the finding of the court-martial on the Circassian officers charged with complicity in the late plot to assassinate Arabi Bey, and has referred the matter to the Sultan.

A conflict has arisen between the Khedive and his Ministers.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 8.

Said Pasha, the former Governor of the Turkish possessions in the Archipelago, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 8th instant.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Marima, left here on the 6th instant.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
½ per cents. do.	91 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	117½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
Bar Silver	52 7-16

Arrivals.—Inchclutha and Bracadalle.

PRESSURE on our space, caused by the receipt of the English mail yesterday, compels us to hold over to-morrow the continuation of the article on "The Indian Land Policy," the first portion of which we published yesterday.

DR. LANGLEY, Presidency Surgeon, returned to Bombay by the mail-steamer yesterday.

ON Monday morning while Mrs. Slight, wife of Mr. J. H. Slight of the Bombay Bank, was out riding with her husband at Matheran, she was thrown from her horse, and her head striking violently against some stones, she received so severe a wound on the forehead that it is believed the bone has been fractured.

WE understand that the principal mill-owners of Bombay are considering the advisability of working their mills short hours, and of closing them on Sundays, with a view to clear off the existing stock of goods.

IT has been decided that officers whose Afghan leave was granted and commenced in 1881, part of which runs into 1882, will be eligible for ordinary privilege leave in 1882 also.

THE Government has sanctioned the construction of a torpedo establishment at Manora, Kurrachee harbour. This will include a range of buildings, a pier, and a tramway, and will cost some Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 30,000 are to be spent this year. The works will probably be under the supervision of the Port Engineer, Mr. Price.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* is shocked at the growing tendency of hotel-keepers in Bombay to engage barmaids to attract customers.

THE Lahore paper has learnt the following particulars of a riot which occurred between the Hindus of Kohat and the sepoys of the garrison, on the occasion of one of the "melas" that generally take place at the "Baisakhi." It is believed that the sepoys—probably one hundred—who had been drinking freely, insulted the Hindu women, singing at the same time lewd songs, and they refused, when asked, to leave the women alone. This irritated the Hindus, who had also been drinking, as is usual at these festivals, and a riot ensued and stones were freely thrown. The Hindus were the more numerous. The stone-throwing lasted only a minute, when the sepoys retreated. Three sepoys were dangerously wounded, and several other sepoys and Hindus received slight hurts. On former occasions the commanding officer had taken the precaution of sending a guard to prevent a riot taking place, but on this particular day no guard was sent, as it was thought the fair had terminated.

THE *Pioneer* considers that the great mistake which the local Governments appear to have been making, in connection with the issue of a series of elaborate minutes carrying out with more or less detail the principles of decentralisation enunciated by the Government of India last autumn, is that they have flown at the subject prematurely. It would have been far better if they had corresponded more fully with the Government of India first, so as to arrive, by a process of general consultation, at some consistent and harmonious policy which could have been applied all over the country. As it is, they have taken the Government of India circular as a final order, and have proceeded to carry it into effect with various degrees of energy. Bengal has frankly disavowed its belief in the scheme, and has made arrangements for its partial application in some districts where the local Government conceives that it will do least harm. Bombay has, just for form's sake, conceded the smallest imaginable modicum of additional self-government to all districts, and the North-West has, with a painful exhibition of too much zeal, constructed a vast series of new local arrangements designed to give effect to what it supposes the wishes of the Supreme Government, but unfortunately vitiated all through by a fundamental misconception of what the Government of India was aiming at.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—As a practical comment on the letter addressed to us by the Sessions Judge of Peshawar, we hear that Colonel Johnstone's house is guarded much as Mr. Gladstone's house was guarded the other day by policemen. We have no doubt that the precaution is a very judicious one, but it shows pretty conclusively that we are not quite alone in the opinion that revengeful assaults against judicial officers are not impossible. We confess that, under the circumstances, we consider that Colonel Johnstone had less ground for his letter than we at first supposed. The reports of the excitement of the Afreedis caused by the recent executions are gaining both in force and frequency."

ONE of the recipients of the new Afghan medal, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is the Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, who did duty with the Peshawur Valley field force prior to the signing of the Treaty of Gundamuk. "The Bishop went up from Peshawur in a bamboo cart with his chaplain to minister to the spiritual needs of the Peshawur Valley field force." This is the first time on record that a Bishop of the Established Church has been decorated with a war medal.

THE anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death was observed at Hughenden by abundant evidences of affectionate remembrance. Numerous wreaths were placed on his tomb, two of which were sent by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. In the afternoon there was service in the church, which was filled to overflowing. In London and elsewhere bouquets of primroses, Lord Beaconsfield's favourite flower, were worn.

SAYS *Truth*:—The Taunton Tories have selected Sir Lewis Pelly as their second candidate for the general election. Very queer stories are current in this district respecting the doings during the recent contest.

AN advertisement, worded as follows, appears every day in the third column of the Paris *Figaro*:—"The Marquess of Anglesey, of Beaudesert, Rugeley, Staffordshire, and Rue Forbin, 3, Paris, hereby gives notice to the public, and commercial people in general, that he will not pay any of the debts contracted without his written authorisation by the Marchioness of Anglesey, his wife.—Paris, *April* 11."

THREE young Englishmen, who were arrested in a night brawl at Suez at the end of March, having been ill-treated by the police and soldiers while on the way to the police-station, Sir Edward Malet has collected evidence in regard to the affair, and addressed an energetic remonstrance on the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. The French diplomatic agent has also addressed a protest to the Government against the brutal conduct of the police towards some French subjects under similar circumstances.

THE report of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) for the past year states that the net profits amount to £5,779 18s. 1*d.*, including £112 10s. 8*d.* brought forward from the last account. The usual interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid in October last, and the directors now declare a further dividend of 8s. per share, making a total distribution, free of income-tax, of 7½ per cent. for the year. This will absorb £5,542. 18s. 4*d.*, and leave a balance of £236 19s. 9*d.* to be carried forward.

THE most marked indication contained in the papers to hand by the mail which arrived yesterday, of the intention of the Government to try a new policy in Ireland, is the following passage in the semi-official *Daily News* of April 17:—

"It is one of the hopeful symptoms in a very serious case that within the last few days two of the most extreme politicians among Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Metge, have deplored and condemned in manly and outspoken language the deeds of violence and bloodshed of which Ireland has so much reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it must now be admitted that the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues is doing no good. There is no longer any danger of tenants being prevented by intimidation from applying to the Land Courts. There is, on the other hand, great danger of secret conspiracy taking the place of open agitation. Indeed, to say that there is danger is to say too little. The process has begun, and agrarian crimes in Ireland are now of a more deadly and a more deliberate kind than they were a year ago. Some better plan than promiscuous arrests on more or less justifiable suspicion will have to be adopted if order is to be restored. Respect for law is almost as important as obedience to it, and that will best be promoted by substituting proof for surmise."

THE *Daily Telegraph* of April 21 states that during Mr. Forster's stay in Ireland (in the Easter recess) a large number of local officials had interviews with him, and that the unanimous opinion they expressed was that if some exceptional means were not taken at once to put a stop to outrages in the country the most serious consequences might very shortly be apprehended.

MR. DISRAELI said many wise things (in that respect being very superior to Lord Beaconsfield), says the *Pall Mall*, and he said about Ireland forty years ago that "if you would really penetrate into the mystery of this great misgovernment," it was "not a single measure, but a simultaneous adoption of many measures," that would restore Ireland to stability and order. Mr. Disraeli was right, apparently.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Charles Marvin, who was despatched a few weeks ago to St. Petersburg by the *Newcastle Chronicle*, is now revising for press the letters he contributed to the Tyneside paper, under the title of "The Russian Advance towards India: Conversations with Skobeleff, Ignatieff, and other distinguished Russian Generals and Statesmen on the Central Asian Question." In his interview with General Skobeleff that general discussed at length the possibility of invading India.

ALTHOUGH the danger of a war between Russia and Germany seems for the present to have been averted, it is believed at Berlin, the *St. James's Gazette* states, that such a catastrophe might at any moment arise from one of three causes: the increase of the Russian Empire and the consequent arrogance of its people, the movement among its neighbours for the recovery of the lands it has taken from them, and Prince Bismarck's conviction that a Russo-German war is as inevitable as a Franco-German one was after 1866. Roumania and Sweden are stated to be increasing their military establishments, with a view to being ready when the time comes to regain possession of Bessarabia and Finland; while Austria is believed to have strongly urged the Emperor William to attack Russia, in the hope that she might then be able to reconquer Asia Minor, the Caucasus, and the Crimea.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg to the *Evening Standard* of April 21 states:—The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* publishes a despatch from Paris, stating that Admiral Jaures, the new French Ambassador to Russia, who is the bearer of an autograph letter from President Grévy to the Emperor, is invested with special powers by his Government in regard to the Eastern question."

THE latest news of Cetewayo is that he requested to be provided with more wives. When this was refused, he expressed a wish that those now with him might be changed for others, as he was getting tired of them.

AT a recent meeting of the Birmingham Reform League, Mr. W. B. Smith gave an account of his visit to Messrs. Dillon and Parnell in Kilmainham Gaol, and said that Mr. Dillon had promised to consider the invitation of the Birmingham Reform League to become a candidate for the representation of Birmingham at the next election.

WHILE the expenses in connection with the candidature of Mr. Rowlandson were £5,500, the subscriptions had exceeded £8,000.

LORD DUFFERIN having been informed that the adjournment of the trial of the men charged with the death of Commander Selby arose from what amounts to an indictment against Captain Grenfell and a sailor named Moore, has sent a note to the Porte stating that officers of ships of war on the station and other vessels of Her Majesty's Navy, as well as members of the Embassy, are not amenable to trial by Ottoman tribunals.

MR. MARRIOTT, the junior member for Brighton, whose action in the House of Commons with reference to the *clôture* and the Bradlaugh question caused much dissatisfaction among a number of his constituents, addressed a crowded meeting in the Brighton Town Hall on the 14th April, and explained his action. On the conclusion of Mr. Marriott's speech, the chairman of the Liberal Association moved that it was not desirable to pass a resolution at the meeting, and suggested that the Liberal Association, having heard Mr. Marriott's defence, should meet and resolve whether they would still repose confidence in Mr. Marriott. The motion having been seconded, a member of the local Radical Association moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Marriott had forfeited the confidence of the electors. On a vote the amendment was declared to be carried. Great uproar followed, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

IT appears from the particulars of Mr. Darwin's death that he had been suffering for some time from weakness of the heart, but had continued to do a slight amount of experimental work up to the last. Even so late as Tuesday evening (April 18), at eight o'clock, he was in his study examining a plant which he had instructed one of his servants to bring him. At half-past eight he was carried up to his room, where he read for a short time before going to bed. About midnight, however, he was attacked with pain in the chest, faintness, and nausea, and he remained in an extremely distressed condition of weakness until four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when his death took place. In the meantime, Dr. Moxon had been sent for from town, but he only arrived a very short time before Mr. Darwin's death. The patient remained quite conscious until within a quarter of an hour of his death, at which Mrs. Darwin and several of his children were present. At the moment of his death he was sitting supported by his son, by the side of the bed.

THAT Sanskrit is still extremely useful as a spoken language in India was shown not long ago, says the London *Athenæum* says, in the house of Keshub Chunder Sen. "Two learned natives, Pandit Brahmavarta Samadhyayi of Nuddea and Kasinath Trimbak Telang of Bombay, met there to discuss some questions of scholarship and theology. The one came from the extreme east, the other from the extreme west of India, yet both conversed fluently in Sanskrit. The Pandit chanted hymns of the 'Samaveda,' according to the tradition of his school, an art now very rarely practised in India. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang spoke in faultless Sanskrit such as, even the Pandit admitted, was seldom heard in India at the present day. Mr. Kasinath Trimbak Telang is an M. A., and an advocate of the local High Court at Bombay. He speaks and writes English as well as Sanskrit, and we see his name among the contributors to Prof. Max Müller's 'Sacred Books of the East,' as the translator of the 'Bhagavadgita' and 'Anugita.'"

AMONG the portraits sent for exhibition at Burlington House are two of "Our other General," Sir Frederick Roberts. They are severally from the easels of Mr. Frank Holl and Mr. Ouless. The former is a "head and shoulders," in which Sir Frederick Roberts appears in the plain uniform of brownish tweed which he wore during the Afghan campaign. He has a row of small medals upon his breast, but otherwise there is nothing to relieve the extreme sobriety of the work. The likeness is perfectly faithful to Sir Frederick Roberts's appearance when browned by an Indian sun. Mr. Ouless's portrait is conceived on very different lines. It is a three-quarter length, to which all the bravery of frogged coat, sheepskin robe, gold lace, polished arms, and the red lining of an Indian tent as background, combine to give picturesqueness. The moment chosen is that of some important decision, as indicated by the resolute expression of the features and the maps upon the table from which the General has just risen. Mr. Ouless will also be represented by three other portraits, among them being a fine half-length of Professor Monier Williams in a D.C.L. gown. Mr. Holl sends seven other portraits. Those of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Charles Herries, and Captain Sim, a veteran sailor of ninety-four, are perhaps the best.

THE INDIAN BANKS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on April 18, at the offices, Old Broad-street. There was a large attendance of the proprietary. Mr. J. Murray Robertson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, regretted that the state of Mr. Nicol's health did not allow him to occupy the position he had filled for twenty years. In future the chair would be occupied by the directors in rotation. It was unfortunate for him that he had to preside on a rather unfortunate occasion. The disturbed conditions of Eastern exchanges in the early part of the half-year had resulted from the uncertain action of the Paris conference, when our Government and the Bank of England were in communication on the subject of the Bank's holding silver against its note issue. In common with many more influential men the directors of this bank took a wrong view of the result of that conference. Silver advanced from 4*s.* 3¾*d.* to 4*s.* 4¾*d.*, but on its becoming known that the American Government were unsatisfied with the proposals of the British Govern[illegible] the conference broke up. Silver immediately fe[illegible]*d.*—a fall of 3 per cent. within a few da[illegible]ces when they thought the conference would result in [illegible]ed their managers into [illegible]t it would have been better to avoid[illegible]one of the causes of the bad result[illegible]t-year. The reason the exchange busine[illegible]done by their managers had been so unprofitable was, shortly in consequence of their having to pay cash telegraphic transfers and receiving payment for those at three, four, and six months' bills. Of course, the manager endeavoured to secure a profit on the operation, and also a margin between his buying and selling rate to cover the probable Bank of England rate of discount for the time the bill had to run. When there was a sharp rise in the Bank rate, as in the last half-year, from 2½ to 5 per cent., if he had not foreseen the rise, his profit and margin for discount were swept away, because competition had prevented his getting a sufficient margin to cover the risk of a change in the rate. The duty of the directors and chief manager here was to warn the Indian managers of this coming danger of a probable rise in the Bank rate. This they did. They told them to work at 4 per cent., and then 5 per cent., but they could not get this margin, and in their zeal to do business—zeal to make profits, he might say—they did not come from the market, as they should have done, but committed themselves to contracts for bills, at the best rates perhaps they could get, and at which other banks were buying, but which had to be brought into the present balance-sheet rebated at 5 per cent., and there was a loss. This telegraphic transfer business developed largely in 1879, when a movement was made by London banks to shorten the usance, and they had to discontinue drawing at six months' sight. The four months' usance was unpopular, both with the banks and merchants. With cheap money in London—which continued for nearly two years—it suited the banks to sell telegraphic transfers, and merchants adopted the change. It was the first time since this system had been adopted that they had been caught with such a sudden rise in the Bank rate. Another change, which they did not adopt till they were driven to it, by its becoming a recognised system, was that of making contracts for the sale of transfers and the delivery of bills one, two, or three months in advance, to suit the convenience of merchants. Towards the end of last year money rose from 4 per cent. to 8 per cent. in India and from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. in London, and, in consequence, sellers of six months' bills delivered them as fast as possible, and called for payment of their telegraphic remittances in London. The bank had to find the money on both sides at, to them, very unprofitable rates. Another cause of loss to this bank was in the value of 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. rupee paper, the price of which was very much affected by the value of money and silver. They had had to write off a large sum for depreciation. The greater part of their holdings were purchased by their managers in the East when the Presidency bank rates were 4 per cent. and 5 per cent.; on Dec. 31 they had risen to 8 per cent. and had since been 10 per cent. A considerable portion of this holding had been sold, but owing to the sudden fall in price and high rates for money, the purchasers had been unable to fulfil their contracts. The bank managers should not have invested so largely, and they had been prohibited from doing so again, limits having been given them. To give them an idea of the fluctuations which had occurred in the value of this stock, he mentioned that the last loan was for three crores of rupees, and it was issued in London on July 26 last. It was taken by tender, at an average price of 105 3-16, but within three weeks it fell in value to 99½. It was valued in the accounts of the bank at 100⅜ and 100⅝. With a rise in value they would recover a portion, perhaps the whole, of the loss. He considered operations in Government Rupee Paper quite legitimate for an Indian Bank. The losses which all the banks had sustained had led to meetings of the various chief managers in London, and general agreements had been come to on various points. One was to lessen the one-sided advantages conceded to merchants about the option of delivery of bills and demand for transfers; another fixed the rate at which document bills might be taken up by accepters before maturity. Other rules had been agreed to, and an understanding had been arrived at that the managers abroad were to be more moderate as to competition. Although he had complained of the strong competition, there was sufficient business for all the banks and ample employment for the resources of all if prudently managed. There were not more banks now than there were ten years ago. In 1875-76 the exports from India were 58 crores of rupees, while last year they amounted to 79 crores; and between the same periods the imports had increased from 36 to 47 crores. Therefore, the exports and imports together of India were no less than 126 crores—say, 125,000,000*l.* There was also the trade of China, Japan, Java, the Straits, and Ceylon. The exports of India last year included wheat to the value of 9,750,000*l.*, whereas the value of the wheat imports in former years had been comparatively trifling, and there was no doubt that, with increased facilities of communication, these exports would be enormously increased. Turning to the accounts, he stated that the items of cash in hand, at bankers, and money at call, were all largely reduced as compared with last year, which was an evidence of the more active employment of the funds of the bank. In the Government stocks they would see that the Indian Rupee Paper amounted to 951,000*l.* against only 187,000*l.* on June 30 last. The total of the balance sheet was 8,601,000*l.* Passing to the debit side, he called attention to the item of drafts on London bankers—1,500,000*l.*—against bills receivable —3,053,000*l.*—and observed that that was the result of the telegraphic transfers. He held that "want of profit" was a more correct definition to give of the business last half-year than to speak of a loss.

Their losses by bad debts had been only 4,270*l.* They had obtained returns from all their branches to the 31st ult., and the result to that date was very satisfactory. Should nothing unfavourable occur between now and June 30, they would certainly be able to pay the usual dividend and have a good surplus to carry to the following half-year or to replace what they had taken from the reserve. Their was nothing that he knew of to cause them the least anxiety, and he could positively and conscientiously assure them that the accounts before them gave them an honest statement of the Bank's position. Beyond a temporary lock-up of under 10,000*l.*—for which they held security, but for which there was no fixed date of payment—all the bank premises, the assets of the bank were all liquidated and could be realised within a shot time. The bank premises stood now at 211,000*l.*, as against 225,000*l.* about five years ago. Their business had hitherto been chiefly in exchange, but they were giving more attention to the employment of their funds in local loans and discounts at their various branches. They had made a reduction of about 1 per cent. on their new deposits. There had been a good deal of newspaper correspondence, with suggestions about the amalgamation of some of the Indian banks. The directors would not recommend the shareholders to propose it, and if proposed to them he believed they would recommend them to decline it. New banks would soon be started, and if such a combination as had been suggested took place, they would find the retired managers and staff and the abandoned banking-houses all ready and a hearty welcome from the commercial community, who would gladly defeat the monopoly of the associated banks. What was wanted was not an amalgamation, but a cessation of absurd and reckless competition. It must be remembered, in comparing the accounts of this bank with those of other similar institutions, that there were for six months, while the best of the others were for twelve months. For the year this bank had lost really only 1,300*l.*, not 25,000*l.* They would recommend the appointment as a director of Mr. J. A. Maitland, of the firm of Maitland and Co., of Shanghai, whose intimate acquaintance with the China trade would be of great value to them; they would also recommend Mr. D. T. Robertson for a seat at the board, as that gentleman intended to resign the position of chief manager, an appointment for which Mr. W. Jackson would be nominated. Mr. Jackson had just been out to the East and seen the several managers, and had given them instructions as to doing better business. Mr. G. Garden Nicol having seconded the motion, a discussion ensued, and some dissatisfaction was expressed at the working of the half-year, complaint being also made of speculative business having been entered into. Satisfaction, however, was expressed at the directors "making a clean breast" of the results. An amalgamation with other Indian banks was recommended by some of the speakers, but objected to by others. The chairman, in replying, asked who was to propose amalgamation, if such a course were to be taken. None of the other banks had made such a proposal to them, and they were not going to take the lead. They had made no loans on any tea estates or shipping, or anything that was not realisable and of a liquid nature. There were risks in exchange banks from which London banks were free. They would be very glad to consult informally with any shareholders as to the management and the affairs of the bank, but they could not accept a committee. Mr. Maitland and Mr. Robertson would not be recommended as directors till the next meeting. An amendment was ultimately passed adopting the report, with the exception of the paragraph relating to the recommendation of the cheif manager to a seat at the board. Mr. Nicol condemned the amendment as most unjust and impolitic, and trusted that the matter would be reconsidered before the next meeting. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. George Christian and Tendron were appointed auditors for the current year.

IT is, perhaps, not unnatural, the *St. James's Gazette* writes, that the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China should seek for a scapegoat when they find the bank not only unable to pay a dividend, but also obliged to draw upon its reserve to cover its losses; yet we hardly think that in selecting the retiring manager they punished the real offender. The statement of the new chairman, however, was well calculated to convince the shareholders that a thorough change of system is needed. Mr. Robertson confessed that the directors were ill-informed enough to believe that the Paris Monetary Conference of last year would do something to rehabilitate silver, and that "their advices led their managers into business which it would have been better to avoid." In other words, the bank and its branches appear to have speculated both in silver and in exchange operations. The explanation which the chairman went on to give of the system of "making contracts for the sale of transfers and the delivery of bills one, two, or even three months in advance, to suit the convenience of merchants," is especially instructive. A more risky kind of business it would not be easy to conceive. And though Mr. Robertson says that it had hitherto caused no loss, that was due to good luck alone, or rather to the incomprehensible policy of the Bank of France in the autumn of 1880. Had it not kept money cheap then, the Eastern banks would have been caught a year earlier. As it was, the Chartered Mercantile, with its losses on silver and on rupee paper, found itself in the second half of 1881 bound by contract to sell bills and telegraphic transfers in unexpected amounts, at prices fixed when money was cheap; and to do so had to borrow both in India and in London in constantly rising markets. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost on the banks generally, and that the understanding lately entered into between the several managers will put a stop to his system.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE annual meeting of this Bank was held on April 20 at the Cannon-street Hotel, when Sir William J. W. Baynes, the chairman, presided.

The chairman said before they commenced the business of the meeting he had a very solemn and melancholy duty to perform; it was to announce the almost sudden death this morning of their chief manager, Mr. William Mather Anderson. He said "sudden" because he was with the directors on Monday, but on Tuesday he did not go to the Bank; on Wednesday he was still away, and this morning they had received a telegram to say that he had died from congestion of the lungs. The chairman was sure all the shareholders would join the directors in an expression of sorrow and sympathy with the wife and family of their late chief manager. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution placing on record the sincere sorrow and regret with which the shareholders had heard of the sudden decease of Mr. Anderson, and their sympathy with his family was at once moved, and unanimously passed.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they proposed to pay a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. in addition to the interim dividend already paid in November last. He hoped the dividend would be considered satisfactory after the sinister rumours which had been circulated. There was nothing particular in the accounts for the past year to notice; what changes there were were for the better. The bank had suffered from the failure of several firms, but they had not suffered to the extent which some other banks had done. The position of their bank was much improved, and the current expenses considerably reduced. The form of the new model charter was at present under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, who had promised that if there should be any delay in the issue of the contemplated charter they would continue the existing one for a short time.

Dr. Mallow seconded the adoption of the report, which, after some discussion (in some cases adverse to the management of the directors), was passed.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THE twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on April 19, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. Paterson presiding. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman expressed a hope that the shareholders would be satisfied with the result of the working of the year, knowing that it had been a very anxious one, particularly the latter part of it, when they unexpectedly had to allow much higher rates of rebate on bills than had been calculated upon. They had to allow the Bank of England rate, which, while adding greatly to the profits of London banks, was having an opposite effect on that of India. They had, however, glad to inform them that for the future there would be some modification in the terms of rebate on documentary bills. He was also glad to tell them that the business of the Bank continued to increase in volume, and it would be from no lack of zeal or ability on the part of the managers and staff if their profits did not also increases when Indian trade got on a better footing. Silver continued a vexed question, and probably it would so continue till "John Bull" awoke to the fact that he could not control the currency of the world, that probably his coffers might be drained of gold, and that some day it might not come back from America or the Continent in time to avert panic or to enable him to pay his liabilities in cherished sovereigns. Meanwhile the directors of the bank were working cautiously. Mr. John Jones seconded the motion, and in reply to a question the chairman stated that since the close of the accounts on Dec. 31, their business had been going on favourably. The motion was carried unanimously, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was next declared. The retiring directors were afterwards re-elected, as was also the retiring auditor, and Mr. M. N. Girdlestone was appointed an auditor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Owen Lewis.

MADRAS.

THE EX-GAEKWAR'S CASE.

WE (*Madras Times*) have received the following:—

Political Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that this Government have received information that Reuter's telegram of the 24th April in regard to the ex-Gaekwar is without foundation, and that the Secretary of State has declined to interfere with the action of the Government of India in the matter.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Servant,

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, 5th May, 1882.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LAHORE.—At half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 4th inst. a fire occurred in the Serai of Rai Mela Ram's house, in Anarkulli, causing a great destruction of valuable property. The fire first broke out in the house of the clowkidar in charge, who was absent at the time. This house occupies the north-east corner of the large Serai. The fire quickly spread along the whole of the adjoining range on the north side, which was occupied as carpenters' shops and stores for the large quantity of ready-made doors, windows, &c., which the Rai always has in stock. The whole of north range was gutted, and all its contents were utterly destroyed. The fire also spread to a quantity of valuable timber laws piled and strewn about in the quadrangle, and many of these were destroyed. The Rai estimates his loss at Rs. 40,000, no part of which is covered by insurance.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday morning at 6-30 with the European Mails of the 21st ult. and the following passengers:—

FROM GRAVESEND.—Lieut. H. N. C. Noble.

FROM VENICE.

Dr. and Mrs. Langley. Mr. H. W. Reynolds.
Miss Langley and 2 children Mrs. Reynolds.
Mr. S. E. Wheeler.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut.-Col. W. Campbell. Major G. R. Peart.
Mr. Lynch. Major C. R. Johnstone.
Mr. F. Morrison. Major Rolland.
Mr. G. Ormiston.

FROM SUEZ.

Gunners Hansan & Swiner. Mr. Hand.
Driver Pritcher. Mr. Edward Glaser.
Mr. Maxwell. Major Kelsey.

She experienced light northerly winds and fine weather from Suez to Aden. From Aden to Bombay S. N. and W. E. winds and light westerly swell with fine weather. Passed telegraph ship Cheltern, reporting cable about 500 miles eastward of Aden. Specie on board 1,055 boxes.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday evening from Mentone. The Queen and the Princess were in excellent health.

Prince Leopold arrived at Windsor on Saturday from Mentone.

The Prince of Wales returned to London from Sandringham on Monday.

Roderick Maclean was tried at a special assize at Reading on Wednesday on a charge of attempting to shoot the Queen. Evidence was given to prove previous intellectual aberration, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty on the ground of insanity." The prisoner was ordered to be detained in custody during the Queen's pleasure.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at which all the Ministers were present.

The House of Lords met last night, but only sat for

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1882, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer in the Presidency, cattle equipments.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property called "Mullokwaddy," which was to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, has been POSTPONED *sine die* at the request of the mortgagor, Mr. Narrayen Laxmonjee.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux,

Ex s. s. Colaba.

KM—61 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.
110 „ „ „ of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m.:—

21 shares in the said Company—Nos. 4, 5, 9, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 59, 75, 77, 79, and 91.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENT INSURANCE CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Forbes & Co.'s Constituent Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m.:—

33 shares in the said Company—Nos. 1, 4 to 14, 22, 26, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49 to 53, 75, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, English brass bedstead, table ornaments, flower-vases, &c., &c., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet-frame, toast rack, egg boiler, vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, chiffoniers, teapoys, office table, hat-stand, brass bedstead, glass-door almyra, chest of drawers, screens, Madras-pattern bedstead, camp cots, cloth and gown presses, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, table and hanging lamps, clocks, pictures, table ornaments, flower-vases, bath and dispense-room furniture, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

On FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Assur Lalljee and on account and at the risk of Chuggonlall Ameerchund—

3 shares in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 33, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one hill tent, 12 feet square with two walled in sybans, two pals, 14 feet and 12 feet, one necessary tent, one buffalo and calf, several articles of camp furniture useful to district officers, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome pictures, a large fish pond with gold fishes, &c., &c., the property of Major C. D. F. Payne.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY COAL.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdool Allarukhia—

Ex Buckinghamshire.

About 1,710 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Perim.

MCL 1 1—1 case containing a pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Sons.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, First Floor, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 4, 5, and 8 light chandeliers, double light argand lamps, single light wall argand lamps, double light wall brackets, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of Mr. J. A. Wittenbury, and a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOA.

Under instructions from Mr. John Bernard De Silva, the administrator of the estate in Goa of the late Antonia Ignacio De Silva, and with the consent of L. W. G. Rivett Carnac, Esq., Administrator General of Bombay and administrator of the estate in Bombay of the said deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Goa, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable properties, viz.

A piece of ground with two dwelling houses, one upper-storied and the other lower-storied, situate at New Goa in St. Thomas square, and at present in the occupation of the Government Telegraph office and Dr. C. H. Desilva respectively. The houses will be sold either in one lot or in two separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned at Bombay or on the premises on the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1882.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness by yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) ... ... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS... ... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
ONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
G	3	1

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £320,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camusel's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.).....	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 23 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPUILE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre.....	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begarove	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay.....	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac.....	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars.....	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old).....	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lecvoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old).....	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
EXPORT STOUT	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 3 6
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland).....	„ 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs.....	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest).....	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	„ 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.*
Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England.
Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with waggons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSPLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
Juggunath Sunkersetts house, Gowalia Tank Road.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

JOSEPH AND MARY BHARRE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
108, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT is superintended by a thoroughly experienced Milliner and Dress-maker, so we can confidently solicit orders from Ladies, and guarantee the latest fashions, style, and perfect fit.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT is under the mangment of a first-class Cutter. Gentlemen can rely upon having a correct fit and the latest fashions, and we can always guarantee perfect satisfaction. We solicit a trial order.

MILLINERY DRESSES and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS made to order upon the shortest notice.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up at exceptionally low rates.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to.

HATS and BONNETS trimmed to any fashion.

Prices moderate. See printed price lists forwarded on application.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABL PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
[No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.]

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

IN consequence of the abolition of IMPERIAL DUTIES, Mr. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has from this date REDUCED QUOTATIONS for MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, also of TOBACCOS (cut and plug), as per revised list below:—

MANILLA CIGARS No. 1 ("CAVITE")	per 1,000	Rs. 85	per box of	50	Rs.	4-8
„ „ „ 2 „	„	„ 60	„	100	„	6-8
„ CHEROOTS „ 2 „	„	„ 60	„	100	„	6-8
„ CIGARS „ 3 „	„	„ 40	„	200	„	9-0

A Choice parcel of the above Brands just to hand per s.s. Geelong, extra fine quality and size.

CUT TOBACCOS.

Neuberg's Celebrated "Golden Block" Mixture,
per 1 lb. tin Rs. 3-0 | per ½ lb. tin Re. 1-10

Neuberg's Golden Leaf Bird's-Eye	per ½ lb. tin Re. 0-14
Neuberg's Virginia Honey-dew	„ ½ „ „ 1-12
Neuberg's Golden Shag	„ ½ „ „ 1-12
Latakia	„ ½ „ „ 1-12
Will's Bristol Bird's-eye	„ ¼ „ „ 0-

PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block ..... per lb. Rs. 2 8 | Bright Honey-dew ..... per lb. Rs. 2-0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

Bombay, 8th May, 1882.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS,
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plate, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS,
In electro-plate, plain or engr ved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES,
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS,
In Electro-plate, plain and c raved or Electro-plate and oak, sets 4 or 6 Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES,
In Electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 103.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 120.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups, Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES,
Large, for the dinner table, 6 bottles, Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES,
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 37 to 117.

SALVERS,
In Electro-plate or oak and Electro-plate, round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS,
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS,
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with Electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS
With 2 handles and cover for 3 pints. Handsomely engraved, Rs. 117 to 126.

April 24, 1882.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear.....	7 8 to 16	8
Travelling Suits	20 0 to 28	0
Warm Suits, Chevoit, &c.....	30 0 to 35	0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulster	38 0 to 50	0
Best White Shirts Bands	each 4	4
Do. do. Collars	4	8
Best Oxford do.	5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm	10 0 to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 ts 30	0
Warm Lamb's Wool, Undervests .....each	6	8
Do. do. Pants .....pair	6	8
Brown Cotton Socks.....per doz.	8	8
Super Merino Socks ..... do.	20	0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks ..... do.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks..... do.	30	0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair	3	8
Heather Ribbed Cotton ..... do.	3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests, per ½ doz. 12 0 to 15	0	
Extra Super Gauze Vests, do, ...	15	0
Stout Merino Vest.....each	5	8
Stout Merino Pants..... do.	6	8
Gauze Merino Pants ..... do.	6	8
Warm Gloves..... 1 8 to	4	0
Warm Mufflers.....	2	0
Travelling Caps ..... 3 8 to	4	8
Best Tweed Hats.....	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes .....doz.	5	8
Paper Collars ..... doz.	0	8

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from...		27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus		40 0
Railway Portmanteaus.....		13 8
Tan Canvass Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone, or expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete		30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	30 0 to	40 0
Travelling Pillows		1 8
Resais or Quilts	5 8 to	7 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	16 0 to	35 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs .....per doz.	5 0 to	18 0
Metal Soap Boxes	2 0 to	2 4
Sponges ..... from	1 8 to	5 0
Sponge Bags ..... from	1 8	
Rug Straps..... from	1 8 to	2 8
Leather Purses	2 0 to	2 8
Sovereign Boxes	2 12	
Razors, Ready for use .. ..each	2 0	3 0
Shaving Brushes.....	2 12	
Nail Brushes	1 0	
Tooth Brushes	0 8	
Hair Brushes.....	4 0	
Military Hair Brushes in Leather case	10 8	
Nail Scissors	2 0	

Overland Chairs, a large assortment.....from Rs. 4 8.

Suits, Ulsters, made to measure in few hours' notice.

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

IRELAND.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY THREE WEEKS SINCE.

THE *Times'* Dublin correspondent wrote on April 16 :—

In the interval since the House last met there has been little if any improvement, but many persons are apt to take too gloomy a view of the actual condition of the country. Thrilling roports are heard from the disturbed districts, and those who read them at a distance are led to suppose that every district is in the same condition. But the country should be viewed as a whole, and some account should be taken of the many counties which are still peaceable and orderly, as well as of those in which anarchy and authority are engaged in deadly strife. The testimony of individuals even from the same county is conflicting and contradictory, although it may be all perfectly true so far as the range of observation of each witness extends. One gentleman may be able to walk out in his plantation at any time of the day or night without fear of a bullet, and yet his neighbour may have had his life threatened or have been actually fired at. While the whole country is disorganized and to a large extent demoralized, it is not reasonable or fair to suggest general conclusions or reflections from particular instances. The whole moral aspect of the country is chequered, and while there are many dark spots there are also many green ones. In some places the tenants absolutely refuse to pay any rent, even where the most liberal abatements have been offered to them, and their own local leaders and advisers have negotiated terms. Some examples of this have recently occurred in the county Tipperary, where the influence of the now ex-president of the Land League and his ardent sympathizers has been disregarded, and the tenants put aside the terms which he had succeeded with great difficulty in obtaining for them, and declared that "the land was made for the people" and they would pay no rent. The lessons they had been taught by the *Irish World* and the paid organizers of the Land League sank deeper into their hearts because they were in harmony with their selfish instincts. There is no way of dealing with such persons except by the power of the law, and this remedy is found to be effectual when landlords have the means and will to resort to it against tenants who are able but refuse to pay. They are resorting to it in many places with considerable success. The Chairman of the county Limerick has given decisions in 96 cases at Rathkeale, and 98 cases in Limerick, where arrears of from 18 months to two-and-a-half years were due. Time was given to pay upon condition of bringing in a portion of the rent, and the tenants accepted the terms in many cases. Similar measures have been found successful in other counties, while in Donegal, on the other hand, evictions are going on under circumstances which excite sympathy for the tenants. It is a singular fact, however, that along the coasts of Galway and Mayo, in places which a year or two ago were scenes of excitement and violence, with police and military constantly engaged, the tenants have not only paid their rents, but exhibit their receipts as if proud of them, and express satisfaction that they have not yielded to advice, which would have only led to the loss of their holdings.

There is reason to believe that more rent would be paid and the general prospect would be improved if the minds of both landlords and tenants were not unsettled as to the finality of the Land Act and the policy of the Government with respect to it. While on all sides there are proposals and demands for amendments, some in one direction and others in the opposite, it can hardly be expected that the Act will work as quickly and effectively as if it were understood to express the fixed determination of the Legislature. The sooner this uncertainty is put an end to the better for all parties, since it tends to paralyze their efforts to come to terms or enforce their rights, and raises vague expectations which may end in bitter disappointment, and create new difficulties. In letters, pamphlets, and speeches the land question is discussed as actively as if the Land Act had not been passed a few months ago as a final measure, after the most careful consideration of every point. Arrears, improvements, leases, valuation, purchase, emigration, evictions—all the topics which have excited the public mind for the last two years, and which were supposed to have been set at rest by a great effort of the Legislature—are revived and debated as keenly as ever. The natural result is that tenants will not pay while they think it probable that Parliament will write off their arrears or break their leases, and landlords will not compel them to pay, while they hope that Government will commute the rents or buy out their own interests. This last contingency is thought to be the more probable from the fact that it appears to offer such a solution of the difficulty as the tenants themselves have demanded and the landlords would now be willing to accept. Mr. W. H. Smith's notice of motion, on the one hand, and Mr. Charles Russell's letter on the other, seem to indicate a substantial agreement on the part of both the landlord class and the tenants' friends as to the expediency of amending the Purchase Clause, so that the occupiers may become the absolute owners of the soil.

A PRIEST CHARGED WITH INCITING TO MURDER.

AN application was made on Saturday (April 15) in the Queen's Bench Division to admit to bail the Rev. Mr. O'Higgins, C.C., who was committed to Galway Gaol by Mr. Blake, R.M., on a charge of inciting to murder. It was sworn in the informations of the constabulary that on the 12th of March the rev. gentleman was engaged at the chapel of Shanaglish, county Galway, decorating a Land League hut which had been erected in it, in presence of a crowd of people ; that when warned that it would be illegal to hold a meeting there, the rev. gentleman called upon the people to gather round and not allow buckshots or peelers in. The people formed in a mass, and the police could not get nearer than 15 yards of the speaker. The Rev. Mr. O'Higgins spoke to the people about the coming election of guardians, and desired them to put out John Geraty, the old guardian, and to put in John Rochford. He said they wanted no "scut" of a fellow and to "shoot the rat." One constable believed that the Rev. Mr. O'Higgins meant by the word "rat" John Geraty, thus placing him in great danger of his life. Geraty had refused to lend his house to the Ladies' Land League a previous Sunday, and the words used by the Rev. Mr. O'Higgins were spoken in an excited manner. Counsel submitted that it was incredible that this clergyman should have used the words imputed to him in the presence of the police ; that a clergyman should incite to murder in such a way was absurd. The police were some miles away, and they must have mistaken the words. Another constable, who appeared to have remembered more on making his second information than when making his first, stated that the Rev. Mr. O'Higgins said if there was any person in the parish who was so base as to violate the national boycott, though a priest, would be ready with a rope and a neck to hang him. That information was corroborated by another constable ; but another statement made by a third party stated that he heard the Rev. Mr. O'Higgins and he did not use the words "shoot the rat," but he used expressions and menaces and advised the formation of the Ladies' Land League. Mr. [illegible] Crown Adviser to the Crown, resisted the application, and stated that the man Geraty was called "the rat," and the constables positively swore that Mr. O'Higgins said, "shoot the rat." Words were used in the presence of the people in Athenry, where more than [illegible] committed within the last 12 months. Justice said the Court was unanimously of opinion that bail ought to be accepted in the case. An order was then made that the prisoner should be admitted to bail in two sureties of £50 each and himself in £100.

SUSPECTS RELEASED FROM JAIL.

IT was regarded as a sign of improvement in the country, in the opinion of the Executive, that the number of suspects released was far greater than the number of new arrests. On April 18 Messrs. Bernard, Ennis Rhode, Edmond Synan, Charleville ; William Delancy, Abbeyleix ; M. J. Maginn, late Land League organizer for county Mayo ; W. M. Veale, organizer for county Waterford, were unconditionally liberated from Naas Gaol. Mr. John O'Dowd, late Secretary of Bunnineddan (county Sligo) branch of the Land League, who had been confined for the past six months in Dundalk Gaol, was released on parole on Saturday for a week to attend to some urgent private business. He had been very unwell for some days past. John Mulligan, of Castle Plunkett, county Roscommon, was unconditionally released from Kilmainham Gaol after six months' confinement. Mr. William Staples, T. C., Naas, was unconditionally released from Dundalk Gaol.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, has been unconditionally released from Kilmainham Prison, after an imprisonment of six months. The ground of his release is the dangerous illness of his mother.

Miss M'Cormack, who has been confined in the Limerick Gaol during the past three months, was released on April 18, her term of imprisonment having expired. Miss M'Cormack was arrested at Ennis upon a charge of inciting tenants to pay no rent, and was ordered by Mr Clifford Lloyd, R. M., to find bail for her good conduct. She declined to provide bail and was obliged to take the alternative of three months' imprisonment. She belongs to Cork and will be presented to-morrow with an address by the members of the Cork Ladies' Land League.

EVICTIONS.

THE unfortunate dispute between Lord Cloncurry and his tenants reached its climax in the eviction of some thirty-seven families, who, with several under-tenants, number upwards of four hundred persons. Two facts stand out in connection with these evictions which deserve to be kept in mind. First, that both in 1879 and in 1881 the tenants asked for a reduction, which was refused. Second, that on the adjoining estate of Sir Croker Barrington an abatement of 15 per cent. has been allowed for the last two years, and that Mr. J. P. Maunsell, another extensive landowner, has this year granted a similar reduction. As it is stated that Lord Cloncurry is the only landlord in the district who is not on fairly amicable terms with his tenants, it can hardly be doubted that a little mercy shown in the famine year of 1879 would probably have staved off all the present trouble. The tenants, it is true, allowed their interests to be knocked down for £5 or £10 a piece to "Emergency men ;" but that was a result of the refusal of any reduction. A settlement at the last moment had been hoped for ; but Lord Cloncurry's offer to give leases of sixty-one years at an increased rent of 20 per cent. on payment of all arrears and costs could hardly be reckoned, under all the circumstances, a very reasonable proposal.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Something like a mutiny is stated to have occurred at Naas Gaol. The suspects there refused to enter their cells, as a number of prisoners removed from Clonmel were reported to have brought fever with them. An exciting scene ensued, and the officers of the gaol were obliged to call in the military.

A daring attempt to assassinate a lady is reported to the constabulary in Limerick. It resembles in its circumstances, though not in its result, the murder of Mrs. Smythe, in Westmeath. As Miss Roy, the owner of extensive property in county Limerick, was driving with other members of her family from their residence, near Adare, to the church at Ballinaveeragh, for midday service, three men with blackened faces fired at the carriage from behind a ditch in a secluded part of the road. None of the shots took effect, and the shrieks of the occupants of the carriage caused the assessins to fly. No arrests have been made.

A man named Horan has been arrested and remanded on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Smythe. He is from Queen's County, and admits having been in the wood at the time the murder was committed.

MR. PARNELL, whose leave of absence expired on Wednesday, is still in Paris. According to the *Freeman's Journal*, the governor of Kilmainham prison has received a communication from Mr. Parnell informing him that he would, in accordance with the terms of his parole, take another six days' absence from prison, as urgent family matters required his personal attention for that time, and that on the expiration of the present week he would offer himself as a prisoner at Kilmainham. During his stay in Paris Mr. Parnell observed a strict incognito and wholly abstained from taking part in any political demonstration. An extraordinary and entirely unfounded rumour was current on Tuesday that Mr. Parnell had been shot on his way from London to Kilmainham.—*Pall Mall Budget*, April 21.

AN IMPORTANT DEBATE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

IN the House of Commons on April 20th, the day before the mail left, Mr. Sexton asked whether it was true that on Tuesday last Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special magistrate for Clare, interfered to prevent the erection of huts to shelter a large number of evicted families at Tulla, in that county ; whether Mr. Lloyd declared the building of the huts to be illegal, ordered the builder to leave the place that evening, and told him that if he did not leave he would be arrested ; whether a circular respecting Mr. Lloyd had been issued by the county inspector of constabulary in Clare to the sub-inspectors under his command, in which he said—"If men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person, on suspicion of that person being about to commit murder, I shall exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document ;" whether a similar circular was issued by the county inspector of constabulary in Limerick ; and, whether both circulars were issued in obedience to instructions from the Inspector General of Constabulary.

Mr. Forster.—I only received this question yesterday in Dublin, and I telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd, from whom I received a telegraphic despatch this morning, which he wishes me to read to the House. It is as follows :—"The grossest intimidation is being practised by the Land League upon tenants, who, fearing death, are prevented in many instances from paying rents, and under this intimidation are induced to suffer eviction. When evicted, in order to keep a grip of the soil, the Land League build huts on other tenants' lands, who dare not refuse generally. Many are glad to give their land for this purpose, as the Land League give them permission to pay their rents in order to avoid eviction. Money is collected about the country for the huts, no one daring to refuse to contribute. The plea of charity is shallow and untrue. The huts are meant to be, and are, a standing menace and intimidation to prevent the owner from letting his land, and to intimidate any person from entering. Any person taking such farms as tenant or care-taker would at present in the counties of Limerick and Clare be in danger of being murdered. After grave consideration, and with a view to protecting the lives and property of those within my jurisdiction, I have determined to put the law in force against any person guilty of such acts of intimidation and lawlessness (ironical cheers from the Home-rule members, and counter-cheers). In regard to the evicted tenants near Tulla, many of them have privately paid their rents but are not permitted to return to their farms, and are forced to occupy the Land League huts. On my individual authority as a magistrate I ordered the police to warn all persons engaged in this lawlessness to at once desist on pain of arrest, and warned the emissary of the Land League at Tulla to leave the county, which she did (laughter from the Irish members). I have also acted in a similar manner in the county of Limerick, and am prepared to defend my action in a court of law. I yesterday upbraided several tenants who were in fear of being evicted on Lord Cloncurry's estate for not standing together and defying the Land League tyranny sooner than submit to what they were undergoing. Their reply was 'Life is sweet, sir ; we would be shot if we did not obey.'" With regard to the second part of the question, as to the protection of Mr. Lloyd, I believe that no instructions have been issued to the police with reference to it, but if the hon. member will repeat his question on another day I will see what information can be obtained from the county inspector on the subject.

Mr. Sexton said he would not repeat the question, and he would conclude with a motion. He had the best evidence that this infamous circular had been issued by the county inspector of Limerick and Clare. He had received it from a member of the Irish bar on the authority of one of the most respected priests in the county. The circular was as follows:—"Ennis, 4th March, 1882.—As there is too good reason for the belief that every possible means will be used to assassinate Mr. C. Lloyd, it behoves the men of this country to be on the alert to prevent it" (loud cheers). So far, no one would for a moment question the propriety of the circular. Let the county inspector have his men of the constabulary and the whole British army to protect him. Let Mr. Clifford Lloyd have his escorts before and behind and on either flank, and every protection that human ingenuity could devise. "Men proceeding on his escort should be men of great determination, as well as steadiness, and even on suspicion of an attempt should at once use their fire-arms to prevent the bare possibility of an attempt on that gentleman's life. If men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person on suspicion of that person being about to commit murder, I shall exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document. (Signed) H. Smith 1st Co. Inspector." Who was this H. Smith ? He was about as fit to be an archbishop as an officer of police. He was a man who, at the head of his force, like a lunatic, lately presented a revolver at an infuriated crowd and said, "You cowardly dogs, come on." Instead of showing the tact and self-command which such a man should display, he sought to inflame the passions of the people so as to produce that state of things which would justify the police in shooting them. There could be no doubt in the world that he issued this circular. What would be the practical effect of such a document in the hands of the police ? Was the life of Mr. Clifford Lloyd of greater value than the life of the Chief Secretary or the Viceroy ? They proceeded through the country, no doubt with ample guards, but without issuing circulars which contravened the laws of the country. They all knew that if a man was threatened he was entitled to defend himself ; but what an extraordinary travesty of the law was this circular. He denounced it as a monstrous reversal of all law—as a gross, scandalous, and barbarous inducement to murder (loud cheers from Irish members). Was this one of the "resources of civilisation ?" (renewed cheers.) He called for the withdrawal of the circular (cheers from Irish members.) Mr. Clifford Lloyd was a man whom he should not long pause to characterise. He was the sort of pliant instrument which despotic Governments in times of trouble and confusion always found ready to their hands (hear, hear). Mr. Clifford Lloyd was by nature, as well as by his present function, a tyrant—a man who had no regard for age or youth, and no respect for sex (oh, oh, and loud cheers from Irish members). Instead of allaying, Mr. Clifford Lloyd had done everything in his power to inflame popular passions in county Clare, and had made that county one of the most disturbed and dangerous districts in Ireland (hear, hear). But Mr. Clifford Lloyd was known, in homely phrase, to be a "pet" of the Chief Secretary. He had it in evidence that the right hon. gentleman told one of the resident magistrates in Ireland that Mr. Clifford Lloyd was the only honest man amongst them (oh, oh).

Mr. Forster.—I entirely deny it (hear, hear).

Mr. Sexton said he could only repeat his observation.

The Speaker,—The hon. member is not entitled to repeat his assertion after the disavowal of the right hon. gentleman (hear, hear).

Mr. Sexton said the statement had been made to him by a clergyman in Ireland ("Withdraw").

The Speaker.—The hon. member is bound to accept the disavowal of the right hon. gentleman (hear, hear).

Mr. Sexton said he accepted the disavowal ; but he had desired to justify himself. Much care was taken for the life of Mr. Clifford Lloyd ; but what care was taken of the lives of the people ? (hear, hear.) The Ladies' Land League was not an illegal association, and the Government had no right to interfere with the erection of these huts. With regard to the Land League there never was an organisation which had taken such hold of the people, or which occupied so grand a position (cheers from Irish members). The League occupied this position—that the two great English parties were competing as plagiarists of its policy (renewed cheers from Irish members). Well, he asked the Government seriously to pause on the verge of the abyss. If these evictions were to go on in Ireland—if the Land Act was to proceed at the rate of the tortoise, and the bailiff and sheriff at the speed of the hare—if people were to be evicted by dozens, it was impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. Unless this circular was withdrawn, and unless the right hon. gentleman gave an assurance that people evicted from their farms should be allowed to avail themselves of the shelter legally provided for them, he would rise up in this House and apply to those proceeding such language as it demanded (A Voice : "Assassins.") He moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Forster.—The hon. member taunts us with the fact that women belonging to the Ladies' Land League have not been arrested as suspects. Undoubtedly they have not been arrested. The hon. member seems to wish to drive us to do so ; but our course will be guided by what we consider best for the peace of Ireland, and the taunts and sneers of the hon. member will have no influence upon our action in the matter (hear, hear). In regard to the hon. member's remarks on Mr. Clifford Lloyd, I wish to repeat what I said before, that I believe Mr. Lloyd has stood between hundreds of men and women and death, maiming, persecution, or ruin. It is unfair—more unfair than I could have expected—and that is saying a good deal (cheers)—that charges which have been brought forward and disproved should have been again repeated. With regard to the statement about Inspector Smith, that statement has been denied by him, and I believe rightly denied, and yet the hon. member repeats the charge as if the denial had never been made. With regard to the circular, Mr. C. Lloyd says that he knows nothing about it. I have communicated with both the county inspectors, and I have heard from one and not from the other. I thought it would have been better to give a complete answer, and the hon. member might have waited till I had been able to do so. I have reason to believe that the Inspector for Clare did issue the circular (Irish cheers) ; but as regards the Inspector General of Constabulary, he knew no more about it than I did. The Government were in no way cognisant of it, and I will make this statement, that I think the last two paragraphs should not have been issued (Ministerial cheers). But when the hon. member says that people have been endangered by it I believe nothing of the sort. The circular is dated the 4th March, and no danger followed. If he asks me what its practical effect has been, its practical effect has been to prevent the people from shooting at Mr. Clifford Lloyd. I suppose that what was in the mind of that inspector when he issued this circular was that the cowardly ruffians who would be likely to shoot Mr. Clifford Lloyd from behind a hedge would not do it if they thought they would be in danger (cheers) They would be in very little danger if everybody was to wait until they had fired. That is a risk which a man has to run, and though Mr. Clifford Lloyd would not have allowed that circular to go out himself, that was a risk which the inspector no doubt thought ought to be provided for. Therefore, with too much zeal probably, he issued the circular as it stood, but it was undoubtedly true that these murders which had happened one after another happened in this way—that those who committed them had no more notion of suffering harm from them than had the men who instigated them to do it (hear, hear.) They fired from behind a hedge, and then ran away, and if they thought they would be in danger before they fired they would be very much more careful about it. With regard to the erection of huts, generally speaking I have stated both to landlords and constabulary officers, and to the representative of the tenants, that it is a perfectly legal matter for huts to be erected in charity to the evicted tenants, but that they may also be erected for purposes of intimidation (hear, hear) ; and having been in that district myself, and having had the reports of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and the men who have been intimidated and threatened, I believe it is the fact that the erection of some of these huts lead to, and are merely for the purpose of, intimidation, which Mr. Clifford Lloyd was bound to prevent. The hon. member conveyed the impression that no one would venture to take a farm from which a tenant had been evicted, but what we know perfectly well to be the case is that there are hundreds of people who are evicted from farms simply because they are not allowed to pay their rents—and is the Government to stand by and do nothing ? (hear, hear.) Is the Government to stand by and say that whoever may have the courage to take such a farm is not to be protected and supported ? The hon. member seems to ask us to stand by altogether, and let the protection of the law be of no avail ; to acknowledge that we have no power to protect that man ; and, in fact, to let lawlessness, disorder, and outrage prevail in that country, instead of making the attempt which we are making, and in which, notwithstanding all the opposition we experience, we believe we shall succeed—viz., to make the law prevail (cheers).

Mr. Shaw said the issue of a circular of that character furnished a reason for a great deal of the confusion that was going on in Ireland. (cheers). It would be worth while for some one to inquire how the police force was regulated in Ireland. Were officers allowed to issue circulars at their own discretion ? There were police-officers—and he believed Inspector Smith was one of them—who if there were any trouble or difficulty in a district, ought to be the first to be locked up (Home-rule cheers). With regard to the huts, they had been erected for the last six or eight months in all parts of Ireland, and their erection had never before been declared illegal. The present condition of affairs might continue for years. Some stronger and bolder course was required, and unless the Government were prepared to adopt a different policy he believed the state of Ireland would go on from bad to worse (cheers).

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said the circular was a gross violation of the law of the land, and a direct encouragement to similar violence on the part of the people. Let the Chief Secretary to be bold enough to remove Mr. Smith, and he would do more to restore law and order in Clare than anything either Mr. Smith or Mr. Clifford Lloyd could do (Home-rule cheers).

Mr. Redmond expressed a hope that the speech of the hon'ble member (Mr. Shaw), who had lent no assistance to the Land League, but who considered the policy of Government in Ireland as a dismal failure, would have weight with the House and the Government (hear, hear). So long as it was possible for a subordinate of the Government to issue such a circular without the knowledge or the approval of the Chief Secretary or some responsible member of the Executive in Dublin, the Irish people had no alternative but to recognise that each of these police officials was invested with absolute power, not only over their liberties, but over their lives (hear, hear). The conduct of the Chief Secretary in regard to arrears and evictions was highly censurable, and he denounced the right hon'ble gentleman as having acted dishonestly in that respect. If the right hon. gentleman was an honest politician, or even an honest man—(loud cries of "Order, order," "Name, name, " and "Withdraw "). If the right hon. gentleman was an honest man he would have taken—(renewed cries of "Withdraw " and "Name").

Mr. Goschen.—I wish to know whether the hon. member is in order in saying "If the right hon. gentleman is an honest politician or even an honest man."

The Speaker.—The hon. member for new Ross is quite aware that an observation of that kind is quite unparliamentary (cheers), and I must call upon him to withdraw it.

Mr. Redmond.—I am very sorry that the rules of the House millitate against my telling the truth (loud cries of "Name, name, " and "Withdraw ").

The Speaker.—The hon. member has not withdrawn the expression.

Mr. Redmond.—I rise for the purpose of withdrawing the expression, and I would only say that I am very sorry that it is not in my power, according to the rules of Parliament, to make use of the expression (loud cries of " Name, name," and " Orider").

The Speaker.—I consider the conduct of the hon. member not only offensive to the House (loud cheers), but peculiarly offensive to the right hon. gentleman who has been addressed in that manner, and I am bound to name the hon. member for having disregarded the authority of the Chair (loud cheers).

The Marquiss of Hartington.—Sir, I have to move that in consequence of the statement you have just made Mr. Redmond be suspended from the service of this House for the remainder of the sitting (cheers).

The Speaker put the Motion, which was supported by a loud cry of "Aye" from both sides of the House, and was opposed by a few energetic "Noes" from the Home-rule benches. The division bell was rung, and during the usual interval between the ringing of the bell and the putting of the question a second time the Clerk went to Mr. Healy to obtain the name of a second teller. The question was again put, and the declaration of the Speaker that the "Ayes" had it having been once more challenged by the Home-rulers, but much more feebly than at first.

Mr. Healy, who had named Mr. Redmond as second teller, addressed the Speaker, remaining seated and wearing his hat according to the rules of the House in such circumstances. The hon. member said his nomination of Mr. Redmond was objected to, but he had to submit that he was quite entitled to name him. He himself had had the honour of being twice suspended (order, order), and he had voted on each occasion against the Motion for his own suspension. Until the hon. member for New Ross was suspended, he was quite entitled to vote, and if he could vote he was also entitled to act as teller. The hon. member was still a member of the House, and Mr. Speaker had no right to cut him off from telling until the House had accorded that power to the Chair by passing this Motion.

Mr. Speaker.—If the hon. member is not prepared to name a second teller as I desire, I will declare that the "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Healy.—Then, if you take that course, I will name the hon. member for Sligo (Mr. Sexton).

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	207
Against	12
Majority for the motion	—195

The Speaker.—In accordance with the vote of the House I must now call upon the hon. member for New Ross to withdraw.

Mr. Edmond then rose in his place, and, after bowing to the Chair, withdrew from the House.

Sir S. Northcote.—I apprehend that the question of adjournment is still before the House, and before the discussion closes I wish to say a single word in order that there may be no misunderstding as to the view which is taken by a large number of members on this side who have not taken part in the discussion. I am anxious that it should be clearly understood that while the House trusts that the Government will take such steps as it thinks proper in such cases as that of this circular, the Government will understand that it has the full support of the House in those measures which they find to be necessary in the critical state of Ireland for preserving order (loud Opposition cheers.) It ought to be strongly impressed on the Government and the country, both here and in Ireland, that there is no disposition whatever to weaken the hands of those who are charged with the difficult duty of governing Ireland (Opposition cheers.) And I would express a hope that nothing which has passed now or which may be allowed to have the effect of discouraging or weakening the feelings of those gallant men the Constabulary of Ireland (Ministerial and Opposition cheers), who are performing their duty under circumstances of very great trial, addwho require all support. Moreover, I need hardly say that I think nothing that has passed will give, or can be twisted into giving, and impression that there will be any less care taken to protect Mr. Clifford Lloyd in the discharge of his duties (loud cheers), which, as far as we understand, he is performing with great courage (renewed cheers).

Mr. Cowen asked Mr. Sexton to allow the consideration of the question to be adjourned until such time as the Chief Secretary could give a full and complete reply. At the same time, he entirely sympathised with the course his hon. friend had taken. He appealed to the House to reconsider their attitude towards the Irish question, a question which, in season and out of season, was reminding them of its presence and vitality, and engrossing almost the entire attention of Parliament. The Government had mistaken a great social and political revolution for an ordinary agitation. The Chief Secretary had acted in his office with the highest purpose. But he was entirely wrong, and his policy had largely contributed to the existing agitation. At the same time, he hoped their would be no attempt to make a victim of the right hon. gentleman (Radical and Opposition cheers). If he was to be sacrificed, the Government must be sacrificed (renewed cheers), for his policy was their policy, and the policy of the whole Liberal Party (loud Opposition and Irish cheers).

Mr. Sexton, in deference to the respect he had for the character and conduct of his hon. friend consented to withdraw his Motion (hear, hear).

Mr. Callan asked what respect Irish members could have for a Chief Secretary who uttered no word of condemnation of the atrocious circular which had been laid before the House, and who was a party to the governing of Ireland by a bureau of five persons. These were Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary of the Castle, who had been a Castle clerk from his youth ; Colonel Hilliard, the Inspector-General of Constabulary, who, even in a subordinate position, had been several times in difficulties ; Mr. Anderson, a kind of mongrel lawyer, who usurped very much the functions of the Attorney General ; and two good Conservatives, who really set the Irish machine in motion—Mr. Robinson and Mr. Kaye. There could be no confidence in the Irish Administration while the present Chief Secretary was in office, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would never again appear in Ireland in his official capacity (oh).

Mr. Sexton said he would ask a further question on the subject on Monday, and in the meantime the Chief Secretary would have an opportunity of considering whether these people should be wantonly driven to destruction.

The Motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

THE FORCES OF DISTURBANCE IN IRELAND.

MR. GIBSON contended at Manchester on Wednesday night, as against the Prime Minister, that the disturbances in Ireland are in fact political and not social. The truth is that accurate information with reference to the character and objects of political and social movements in Ireland has been the one thing most difficult at all times to get at, and, when ascertained, the most difficult to utilize in the proper way. A serious mistake may now be committed by any failure on the part of the Irish Executive to fully comprehend the character of the forces against which they have been and are contending in Ireland. What are those forces ? The following version is, as we believe, the true one, and throws more light on events than playing with two vague words like "social" and "political."

When Davitt arrived in Ireland in 1879 he found opinion running in two directions—Home Rule and Fenianism. He also found great distress prevailing in many places throughout the south and west. The distress of the peasantry seemed to him to be the question of the hour. Fenianism and Home Rule could afford to wait. But to save the people from the calamities of famine, and to prevent the recurrence of similar misfortunes in the future, not a moment was to be lost. Many of those who spoke of separation or legislative independence knew little of the pangs of hunger or the miseries of evicted households. Davitt had seen something of these things. Eviction scenes he had witnessed in his youth, and the remembrance of them clung painfully and bitterly to his memory. He knew that it was but poor consolation to the starving peasants of Mayo to tell them that efforts were being made to restore the legislative independence of the country or to establish an Irish Republic. They wanted food, clothing, protection from eviction, the means of tiding over the perils of the hour, and, if possible, a permanent settlement of the differences which existed between themselves and their landlords. All that the tenants of Mayo and of the rest of southern and western Ireland needed or demanded Davitt was resolved, if he could, to obtain for them—immediate relief for their pressing necessities and the means of securing their future well-being. It would seem as if he determined to push the subjects of Home Rule and Fenianism into the backgound, for a time at all events, and to revive at once the old question of the land. He found himself surrounded by many difficulties on the very threshold of his undertaking. The Fenians did not like a revival of the land question. If the sympathies, either active or passive, of the peasantry were withdrawn from the movement of separation the Fenians knew full well that their efforts would be attended with inevitable failure. The sentiment of nationality was not so very strong among the peasant class that it could afford to be at all weakened, and weakened it assuredly would be, they thought, not only by a settlement, but by an attempted settlement of the land question. Those views the Fenians, both in America and Ireland, but especially in America, pressed on Davitt. He, however, evinced a determination, which those who knew him best felt was unalterable, to pursue the course of open agitation for land reform on which he had entered, be the consequences of it on the movement of separation what they might. By sheer force of character and the immense influence he exercised over them, Davitt to a great extent silenced the opposition of the Fenians.

The Land League—as Davitt's organization was called—grew space. The Home Rulers were at first rather afraid of it, but by degrees they gave in their adhesion. Mr. Parnell at first held aloof from it, but at last he consented to become its president. In fact, Davitt's movement went ahead so rapidly that men began to observe that if they did not join it, or at least sympathize with its

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objects, they would soon be left behind in the political race. The Fenians in America growled when they beheld the progress of an avowedly constitutional movement which they themselves had been persuaded to countenance. The most powerful section of the Fenians in Ireland, however, had unabated confidence in Davitt, even when he was so largely aiding in what they had learned to detest as constitutional agitation.

Meanwhile the Ribbon Society, which had given but little trouble during the year 1879, began to "show up," so that by the year 1880 there were altogether three forces of disturbance in Ireland—Fenianism, Land Leaguism, and Ribbonism. The most active of all at the time was the Land Leauge. It was in possession of the field. Fenianism watched it, and tried to use it for Fenian purposes. That Davitt's influence was employed to restrain those Fenian impulses we believe history will record in unquestionable terms by-and-by, as history now records that efforts were made by some of the most earnest and faithful of the United Irishmen in 1791-95 to keep that organization within the lines of the Constitution.

Side by side with Fenianism and the Land League stood the Ribbon Society, watching the operations of both organizations, and, with its usual policy when an open agitation for land reform was being carried on or any political revoluntionary movement at work, quietly awaiting the development of events. That Fenian, Land League, and Ribbon agents crossed and re-crossed each other's courses during all this time is likely enough. For more than a hundred years the currents of treason and constitutionalism in Ireland have often come into contact without intermingling in one stream of thought or action. But that all three organizations were perfectly distinct from each other—more especially that Ribbonism stood thoroughly apart from Fenianism and the League—is, we believe, beyond rational doubt. The Ribbon Sociey practically remained a spectator of the events occurring around until the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill in the autumn of 1880. Then they took the field. This unfortunate fact appears but too clearly from the official returns of crime in Ireland. In the first seven months of 1880 the total number of agrarian outrages, according to these returns, was 653; in the last five the number rose to 2,067. The character of those outrages marks them very distinctly as of Ribbon origin—murder, firing at the person and into dwelling-houses, maiming cattle, and sending threatening letters—outrages which those who have taken pains to study the history of Ribbonism since its foundation will have little difficulty in recognizing as the stereotyped crimes of this most powerful and most deadly organization.

While Ribbonism was thus forging ahead, it would seem that in the struggle between the constitutional and the unconstitutional party in the Land League the former had the best of it up to the arrest of Davitt. So much may be gathered even from a statement made by Mr. Forster himself in the autumn of 1880. "The Fenian movement," said Mr. Forster then, "is the merest caricature of a popular movement, and need not cause any anxiety." Fenianism, according to Mr. Forster, had become almost extinct in Ireland towards the end of 1880. After the arrest of Davitt it immediately became a power in the country and in the League. From this time forward it is to be feared that the unconstitutional element tended gradually to absorb the constitutional in Davitt's organization. Upon Ribbonism the arrest of Davitt produced no effect. He exercised no influence over the Ribbonmen. Between Fenianism and Ribbonism there exists scarcely a single bond of sympathy. For the idea of nationality the Ribbonmen care little, and for the question of the land the Fenians care less. The Fenians have often tried to absorb the Ribbonmen, as they have tried to absorb all the elements of discontent in Ireland; and during the years 1865, '66, '67, succeeded to a considerable extent—agrarianism having almost disappeared at that time, Fenianism being at its height. But in the main Ribbonism has preserved its horrid individuality. Ribbonism having, after the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, taken the field, remained more or less active afterwards, its action being influenced by the process of eviction, and to some extent by the operations of the Land League; the first agency tending to increase, the latter to restrain, Ribbon outrages. It must not be ommitted that the Land League had its own peculiar kind of outrage—Boycotting—but for the murders, maiming of cattle, maiming of the person, and threatening letters it was not to any large extent responsible. These were old Ribbon and Whiteboy offences, as any one acquainted with the history of the Irish agrarian war knows perfectly well. The connection between Ribbonism and eviction during 1881, as well as the events which followed the suppression of the League, deserve to be emphasized. In the first three months of that year the number of evictions was 1,732 (persons); the number of agrarian Ribbon outrages, 769. For the second three months the number of evictions (of persons) increased to 5,262; the number of outrages also increased to 1,091. In the third three months the number of evictions still further increased, reaching the figure of 6,496; agrarian outrages rising to 1,160. During the last three months came the suppression of the Land League, and for this period the number of outrages is returned as 1,629, as against 796 in the first quarter. From the commencement of the present year Ribbonism has been steadily on the increase, and its power now is evidently most formidable. In the efforts of the Executive to put down this terrible organization no greater mistake can be made than by confounding it with the Land League. The Land League may have evils of its own to be dealt with. But that any blows merely struck at it will put a stop to murder, cattle-maiming, personal mutilation and agrarian atrocities generally, those who are familiar with the history of Irish agrarianism in the past, and who have watched the progress of events since the suppression of the League and the imprisonment of its leaders, may be pardoned for doubting.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"KOSMOS" ON THE DUBLIN CASTLE OFFICIALS.

In a letter in the current *World*, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "Kosmos" writes:—

That considerable changes in the scheme of Irish administration are necessary you will not yourself deny. There must be less centralisation; a larger voice must be given to the people in the management of their affairs. As it is, they have scarcely a shadow of self-government in the case either of municipalities or counties. The reforms that are wanted cannot be accomplished in a day; but something may be done at once, and the changes which there will still remain to come may be accelerated. I do not call for any indiscriminate supersedure of the permanent officials. By all means let Mr. Burke—who may be said to have commenced his public life when, thirty-four years ago, he tossed over the contents of William Smith O'Brien's trunk after his arrest—bring his varied and practical knowledge to bear upon the post which, as Under-Secretary, he occupies. All I would say is, let him feel that, instead of being master, he is man. Nor have I a word to utter against the Master of the Horse, Colonel Forster. He might, indeed, as well be called the Master of the Buckhounds to his Illustrious Transparency the Grand Duke of Pumpernickel. He is a sort of Vicar of Bray of the stables, and has retained the office which he now fills through an interminable succession of Viceroys. He is a wonderfully well-preserved dandy at the old school, and he knows quite enough of horses to enable him to ride well to hounds, and occasionally to do a very remunerative 'deal' with his friends. As Master at the Horse and Deputy-Ranger of the Curragh, Colonel Forster receives exactly 550*l.* a year. You, of course, have no idea—but has any one an idea of what his perquisites are worth? Horses are to him what a miscellany of inanimate commodities is to others. Commissions all round are the order of the day. No jobbery is too high for the understrappers of the Viceroy to aspire to; none is too low for them to practise. This kind of thing must come to an end now. It is perefectly practicable for a Lord-Lieutenant who has the capacity and the will to decide that it shall be so, and to execute his decision. When this is done, the Castle may cease to be the reproach of English rule in Ireland. It may not at once command respect and obedienee, but it will no longer be the focus of detestation and scorn.

There is one more point upon which I must say a few words. It will be among the chief functions of the Lord-Lieutenant to assert his superiority over his Chief Secretary, and to advise him out of the plenitude of his experience upon what lines to mould his Irish policy, what information to seek in fashioning it, and how to ascertain the wishes and the wants of the Irish people. These are the conditions which Mr. Forster has failed to satisfy, and in consequence has blundered to an unparalleled extent. His blunders could not have been committed if the Lord-Lieutenant were capable of giving the Chief Secretary advice, or if the Chief Secretary had, by a better adjustment of the official system, looked at the events passing around him through something else than the perverting medium of officialism. His private secretary is a superior young gentleman who seems to be perpetually posing as Thackeray's hero of the Foreign Office. I happened not long ago to say a few kind words about Mr. Jephson to an Irish friend of mine. 'To tell you the truth,' he said, 'I don't like talking too much with Jephson, because I know he is thrown away upon me. I feel that he ought to be talking to a duke.' Let Mr. Jephson continue to discharge his official duties; only let your successor, my lord, whoever he may be, impress Mr. Forster with a different notion of those of the Chief Secretary. So long as Ireland has even the pretence of representative government, it is imperative for the Viceroy to see that her representatives are consulted. Has Mr. Forster ever consulted them? Notoriously he has not. I can quite understand that the task in some cases is an odious and repulsive one. It must, for instance, be will-nigh intolerable to hold any sort of commerce, political or social, with a person of the stamp of Mr. F. H. O'Donnell. Still, though he be only the representative of the gutter-snipes of Dungarvan, he is sent to Parliament by an Irish constituencey, and he must be taken into consideration. An Irish Secretary can no more get rid of political nuisances and perils by ignoring them than a scavenger can clear the street by averting his eyes from the heap of rottenness which is the source of a noisome exhalation. But I have said enough, my lord to show how, if you are to witness with satisfaction the achievements of your successor, he must endeavour to avoid your failures. The task is difficult, but I believe not impossible. For the sake of England and Ireland may the attempt speedily be made to accomplish it!

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THE IMPRISONED "SUSPECTS."

The American papers recently to hand violently assail the British Government for continuing to keep the American "suspects" in gaol, and Mr. Lowell for not having enforced the demand for their release with more energy. The New York *World* of April 6th, says:—"If any sensible man doubts the propriety of the popular demand for Mr. Lowell's recall, we advise him to read his extraordinary letter to Dennis O'Connor as to the propriety of using harsh language about England, since England 'is our greatest customer for corn, cattle, and cotton.' The United States has not been so scandalously misrepresented in England since the days of Rufus King in 1798." The same journal in another article says:—"If these American citizens have been arrested because they were plotting war, that is a fact which must be charged and proved against them before the United States Government can submit to seeing them deprived of liberty." The New York *Star* says:—"The American Minister, Mr. Lowell, is a disappointment. The dryrot has gone to his marrow. We respectfully submit Mr. Lowell ought to be recalled." The New York *Sun* remarks:—"Mr. Lowell appears as an apologist for a British outrage on the rights of American citizens." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says:—"There is one law for England and another for Ireland. Mr. Lowell should demand that the men be either brought to trial and convicted, or released." The Detroit *Free Press* says:—"The British Government, under the pretence of prosecution, are persecuting. Mr. Lowell need not have been so sensitive about interfering in the matter."

AFGHANISTAN.

SHARIGH, April 16.

The important news received since my last telegram, of Sirdar Mahomed Ayoub's arrival on the 1st inst. at Shagrud, on his way to Teheran, will have reached Kandahar by this, and probably Herat also, *viâ* Meshed. The death of Abdul Kudus, the Governor of Herat, and an *émeute* of the military are not confirmed. One Haji Mahmin, a Herati of some distinction, is passing through Kandahar with six horses as a present for the Ameer, and bearing a letter or petition from the inhabitants and troops at Herat expressing their contentment under the rule of Abdul Kudus. The letter is said to have appointed Abdulla Khan Taimuri as his deputy in Herat. This official is a trusted adherent of the Ameer, who gave him the title of Sirdar. The accountant with the Herat books is leaving Kandahar for Kabul. The Ameer is showing confidence by dismissing his spies and newsagents in Kandahar and raising a new regiment there. The above is very satisfactory, and if Abdul Kudus has ever faltered in his allegiance to the Ameer, he is most anxious to remove any such suspicion. The Ameer is making preparations for his march from Kabul, and has the usual difficulties regarding carriage. His destination is not known, but I am inclined to think it will be Turkestan and not Herat, which seems to require his presence less. The Khan of Lalpura has been kindly received at Kabul by the Ameer.—*The Times.*

MR. ERRINGTON'S MISSION TO ROME.

In the House of Commons on April 17th,

Sir H. Wolff called attention to the irregular and clandestine communications passing between her Majesty's Government and the Vatican through the medium of Mr. Errington. He said it had never been denied that Mr. Errington had received what was technically called a "letter of confidence" from Lord Granville; he was received by Cardinal Jacobini and was known in Rome as "the recommended agent of the British Government," and if his expenses had not been paid out of the Secret Service fund, he believed they would be. In this way Lord Granville, he contended, had established a system of secret diplomacy, and no doubt the object was to obtain the assistance of the Pope in the pacification of Ireland. He concluded by moving a resolution which, while admitting the value of a good understanding with the vatican, condemned communications not placed on official record and conducted without the cognisance of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone characterised the speech of Sir H. Wolff as a prodigious effort of imagination, entirely destitute of all foundation, save a few fragmentary facts skilfully pieced together. Mr. Errington had gone to Rome entirely on his own account and for his own purposes; he was not paid, and he had no diplomatic mission, secret or otherwise; but, as he was going to Rome, Lord Granville availed himself of the opportunity to convey certain communications and information respecting the state of Ireland to the Vatican. Of course, the British Government, like everybody else, was aware that the Pope was a great social power in Ireland, and in a time of great social disturbance in Ireland, Lord Granville was desirous that the Pope should be well informed, and for this purpose he had availed himself, not only of Mr. Errington, but of Lord O'Hagan. Conveyance of information was the only use which had been made of them. No request whatever was made to the Pope. As to Mr. Errington being paid out of the Secret Service Fund, there was no foundation for the statement. The Government could not consent to the motion, and he hoped it would be withdrawn.

Mr. Newdegate also urged a withdrawal of the motion.

After some further discussion, Sir H. Wolff said Mr. Gladstone had substantially admitted all his points, and there could be no doubt that Mr. Errington had a mission, though the Government were ashamed to admit its nature. He offered to withdraw his motion, but this was not allowed, and it was negatived without a division.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London

AN EXTENSIVE SWINDLE.

Another fraudulent conspiracy, which appears likely to rival in its proportions the notorious Fearneaux case, has been brought to light in Birmingham. About 12 months ago a company, styling itself the International Law Agency, took offices in Burlington-chambers, New-street, Birmingham, and issued advertisements, which were extensively circulated in the leading London and provincial newspapers to the following effect:—"Next-of-kin and heirs wanted—£25,750,000—Green, Jackson, Carter, Heath, Hopkins, Webb, Evans, Foster, Harvey. Persons of the above names or others are requested to apply to J. S. Rogers, B.A., 18, Burlington-chambers, New-street, Birmingham. Index of persons wanted to unclaimed money, post free, 1s. 6d. Circular of unclaimed money and property, 3d." The company announced that it had branches in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Sheffield and St. Neot's with important agencies at New York and Melbourne. As a result of these advertisements numerous applications both personally and by letter were received at the offices of the company and the applicants generally were assured that they were entitled to large sums and would soon "become rich." The operations of the Birmingham office would seem to have been confined almost wholly to the town and neighbourhood, where some 200 or 300 persons declare they have been duped, but there is reason to believe that through the branch agencies a very extensive business was done in all parts of the country. It was not until the 5th inst. that the suspecions aroused by the company's proceedings took a practical shape. On that day a Mrs. Partridge called upon Mr. E. T. Ratcliff, solicitor, of Birmingham, and made a statement as to the manner in which she had been treated by the next-of-kin agency, to whom she had paid £30, on the representation that she was entitled to a considerable sum of money which the company would obtain for her. Acting on this information, Mr. Ratcliff on Saturday went to the offices of the agency and seized a large quantity of papers, including documents intrusted to the agency by different clients, for the purpose of enabling their claims to be prosecuted. Upwards of 200 persons subsequently applied at Mr. Ratcliff's office for assistance, and in at least half this number of cases their evidence has been formally taken, with a view to further proceedings. One lady, living at Sparkbrook, states that she sold all the furniture she possessed, in order to raise the money to make the payments demanded from her, while another woman parted with almost the whole of her clothing. A tailor's assistant, who believed himself heir to £10,000 or £20,000, was temporarily intrusted by his master with £105, in order to establish his claims. The whole of this money, it is said, went into the hands of the conductors of the agency, and nothing has been recovered. A member of the Birmingham Town Council is said to have been among the applicants who paid money to the agency, and other well-to-do persons have parted with considerable sums of money. Mr. Wright, of Highgate, who applied because his name was included in one of the advertised lists, was assured he had a very good pedigree claim to property said to have been left by the daughter of his grandfather's brother, who was a London solicitor. A man named Wilson and eight of his family paid 2s. 6d. each for fees and four guineas for the power of attorney. An innkeeper at Leominster, in Herefordshire, was told that his wife would be a very rich lady, and that there was £3,500 in personal property alone coming to her. A widow at Tipton states that the manager looked in a book and said she was entitled to property; it could be easily obtained, upon which she paid him fees amounting to £6. A prosperous tradesman named Hacock paid several preliminary fees, but after supplying the agency with certificates of various births and deaths in his family they said that the next thing that would be required was an administration bond, for which they would have to charge £8. He, therefore, became suspicious and abandoned the inquiries. A Mr. Lawrence, of Lozells, was assured by the manager, Mr. Beeton, that his cousin had left him a large sum of money and paid the fees demanded, amounting to £1 12s. 6d., as also a further charge of £2 10s. for expenses of search. In some cases as much as £200 has been paid by their dupes in fees and charges for the recovery of property which they have never received. A large proportion of the victims are women. Thomas Wright, of Highgate, and eight others of his family paid 7s. each for fees for the agreement and stamps. He also paid £4 7s. 6d. for power of attorney. James Barnes alleges that he paid £1 12s. 6d. to the "firm" on the assurance that he was entitled to some property which was in Chancery. A woman named Montford states that Rogers asked her and the other members of her family to pay 10s. 6d. each, telling them that their money was in the Court of Chancery and that he knew where to lay his hands upon it. The offices in which this business was transacted are very scantily furnished, with a couple of tables, a writing desk, a few dilapidated chairs, and a carefully-compiled genealogical tree, which is posted on the wall. Only the office boy has been in charge since Friday last, when the principal took his departure, saying he would telegraph the time of his return. The evidence of the victims will be laid before the Treasury, with an application that legal procidings may be taken against the conductors of the agency, whose whereabouts has yet to be ascertained.

A correspondent writes:—"The news that the 'International Law Agency' has been unmasked at Birmingham will be received with pleasure by those who were victimized during its career in the metropolis three years ago. The next-of-kin agency at St. Neots, under the direction of 'J. S. Rogers, Esq., B.A.,' has been advertised in a large number of papers for years; but in the autumn of 1879 elaborate advertisements appeared in the local London weekly papers, announcing the establishment of the International Law Agency at the Bloomsbury-mansions, Hart-street, London. A suite of three offices were engaged, and a large number of letters reached the person, representing himself to be the principal of the agency. Permission was after a time asked to have written on the glass outer door of each office the names of two other undertakings with which the same persons were connected. One was the Abbott's Blende and Lead Mining Company, which at that very time was being largely advertised with the name of J. S. Rogers as secretary, the chief office being at 46, Gresham-street. The owners of the Bloomsbury-mansions refused permission for the windows to be written upon, and after a few months' stay the parties disappeared without paying any rent. The Abbott's Blende and Lead Mining Company at 46, Gresham-street, like the International Law Agency, was the means of victimizing a large number of persons. Mr. Rogers is described as a spare man, about 5ft. high, with very sharp features and a limping gait."

A man named Arthur Mackenzie, the Manchester agent for J. S. Rogers, B.A., was arrested on Monday morning by the Manchester police. The office was yesterday besieged by persons who stated that they had been victimized, and inquiries show that the prisoner had sometimes as many as 100 visitors a week. The police are now in charge of the office, and any inquiries are sent to the head police office. Rogers has not been at the office for some time, but a telegram has always brought him immediately. The offices are well furnished, and on one door is the name "J. H. Shakespear, solicitor." It is believed that other arrests are imminent.

The frauds at Manchester appear to have been conducted on a most extensive scale and in a most unscrupulous manner. A Mr. Barclay, who had consulted Rogers with respect to some property at Market Drayton to which he thought he had claims, was recommended by Rogers to forcibly enter an untenanted farm-house forming part of the property and to hold it by force; also to write to the Home Secretary with respect to his claim. This Mr. Barclay did, and Sir W. Harcourt replied declining to interfere in a property dispute. Mr. Barclay is the person who gave M'Kenzie into the custody of the Manchester police. A large number of other persons have been in communication with the police and have furnished information as to the way in which they have been victimized. On Sunday night Detective Inspector Caminada, who has the case in hand, removed from the Manchester office of the fraudulent agency all the books, correspondence, and documents, including a large number of maps showing pedigrees. It has been ascertained that Rodgers slept in Manchester on Sunday night, so that he had a narrow escape of being arrested. So far he has succeeded in eluding the police.

The Glasgow police were on Monday informed by a lady that she had handed over to a man named Rogers, the Glasgow agent of the "International Law Agency," with its head-quarters at Birmingham, two sums of money in payment for a pretended search of Chancery books for the purpose of ascertaining particulars regarding a distant relative. The police paid a visit to the office, but Rogers had decamped. Possession was taken of the books and papers found therein, but it was ascertained that the elaborate office fittings had not been paid for.

At the Manchester police-court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Headlam, stipendiary magistrate, Arthur M'Kenzie, living in apartments at Claremont-road, Manchester, and John Henry Shakespear, giving an address at 10, New-road, Chatham, and Newgate-street, London, were charged with having conspired with others to defraud divers persons by certain false and fraudulent representations. Detective Inspector Caminada stated that he apprehended M'Kenzie at 72, Market-street, Manchester, in an office which had "Shakespear, solicitor," on the door, and which communicated with an adjoining office, the door of which had "James Rogers" painted on it. The witness said to M'Kenzie, "Are you the occupier of this office?" and he said, "Yes;" then he said in a minute or so, "I am the manager for Mr. Rogers." The witness said to him, "There is a man here complaining of your having obtained some money from him some time ago, and there are several people on the landing and inside the office who are also complaining that they have been swindled." He said, "Oh, it's all right; the matter has been settled. It has been before the Court." He added, "Sit down; I will talk to you directly." He wanted these people to retire; but the witness got them to make their statements in the office. They said the prisoner had received from them various sums of money ranging from 10s. to upwards of £100. M'Kenzie then said he knew nothing about the swindle; he was merely a servant in the employment of Mr. Rogers. He had formerly been a clerk with Mr. Warner Sleigh, barrister. The witness asked him if he could give the names of any person in the City of Manchester who could come and say that he was a respectable person. He failed to do so, and the witness took him to the detective office. Several persons came forward there and confirmed their charges on the charge-sheet. The prisoner Shakespear was arrested afterwards. The witness told him there were some very strong allegations made by different people against him, M'Kenzie, and Rogers, and that he would be charged with conspiring with them to defraud different persons out of various sums of money, varying from 10s. to £100. He at first only said, "Hem," and afterwards, "I will make my defence at the proper time." The prisoner Shakespear asked some questions in court, to which the detective replied that Shakespear had told him he had returned to Manchester to meet a charge against him, and was on his way to a solicitor when arrested. Two witnesses then gave evidence. Ann Birchall, a single woman, deposed to having made M'Kenzie's acquaintance through seeing Rogers's pamphlet about unclaimed property. The witness's cousin bought the pamphlet. They went to see M'Kenzie about their next-of-kin first in November, and several times afterwards. He led them to believe there was a large sum for them in Chancery. At different times they had paid him nearly £17.

An elderly woman named Elizabeth Roach gave evidence that she had advanced M'Kenzie and Rogers various sums, and signed various papers at the request of Rogers and the two prisoners. She first called at M'Kenzie's office more than a year ago, and he undertook to look after a will for her and her two daughters and a cousin. It related to Mrs. Tyler, of the Old Mother Redcap, who was aunt to the witness's father. Rogers told her that the Midland Railway Company had paid £20,000 for part of the estate, which they had taken for St. Pancras Station.

Mr. Headlam.—They represented that the ground of St. Pancras station belongs to your family?—Yes, and that they paid £20,000 for it. I took my son with me.

The witness (continuing) said she went with the prisoner to Somerset-house, London, where she saw an old gentleman, who paid them altogether £68 6s., and these and other matters had cost almost £200 She was a very poor woman, and was not worth a shilling of her own. She had had to borrow the money. The prisoner and Rogers had encouraged her to borrow.

After a brief cross-examination by the prisoner Shakespear the prisoners were remanded for a week, Mr. Headlam refusing their application for bail.

The police have obtained some letters that passed between Rogers and Shakespear, which are supposed to show their intention to quit the country. A letter, dated April 12, is signed "John Birch." It inquires about his claim to property, and is addressed to Shakespear, at 7, Water-lane, Queen Victoria-street, London. Several cases of persons living at Oldham, who have been victimized by "Rogers," are reported.

Our Birmingham correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday night:—

"Up to the present time about 300 persons in Birmingham have reported themselves as having been victimized by the 'International Law Agency,' and an office record which has been seized shows that the total number of persons in this district from whom money has been extracted by Rogers and his associates, in sums ranging from £3 to £200, is not far short of 400.

"At the Birmingham Police-court to-day, warrants for the apprehension of Rogers and his manager, Beeton, were applied for by M. Loxdale Warren, who thus described the *modus operandi* of the 'agency':—Persons seeing their names in the advertisement issued by the 'agency' would go to Rogers and make inquiry into the matter, Rogers would then look at a book, and say, 'No doubt you are next-of-kin to so-and-so, and entitled to a large sum of money—perhaps £5,000, £10,000 and even £20,000 or £30,000.' 'Can you get it for me?' would be the question of the visitor. 'Yes, I can get it—nothing easier,' was Rogers's reply; 'but I receive a certain percentage, generally 10 per cent., upon the amount I recover for you. A lithographed agreement was usually signed, the charge for this generally being £1 12s. 6d. On the occasion of his next visit, the applicant would see a solicitor named Shakespear, by whom he would be told that power of attorney was necessary, and for that document and the searching of registers certain additional charges would be made. The claims varied; sometimes they were only a few pounds, while at other times they were £20, £30, or £40. The manner in which the confederates went to work seemed to have been very careful. With the exception of one or two instances, he (Mr. Warren) did not think they could establish a case of obtaining money under false pretences, because there must be a false pretence in fact, whereas in the present case the false pretence was as to the manner in which they were going to obtain the money. When the clients at length became a little anxious about their affairs, Rogers asked some of them to go to London with him to see personally after their affairs. Dates were fixed, one being the 7th of April (Good Friday) and another the 17th of April, when they were to perform this journey. One or two persons did actually go to London and spent two or three days there. When at length Mr. Ratcliff was applied to by some of the victims he went to the office and took possession of the books, which had been since handed over to the police. On the suggestion of the stipendiary, Mr. Warren undertook to reduce his information to writing, for the purposes of an affidavit, and upon that undertaking the application was granted."

THE HATTON-GARDEN POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

A Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—"Three of the thieves who stole the diamonds from the Hatton-garden Post-office were captured here on Monday evening (April 17th). The police authorities, it seems, had received notice from Scotland-yard that several of the individuals suspected of connexion with the robbery were on the Continent, and probably in Berlin; and one or two private detectives had come over from London. Acting upon certain information the police went to the Eastern Railway Station on Monday night at about the time when the mail starts for St. Petersburg and found the fugitives in the first-class waiting room. After violent resistance the three were captured and removed to the Molkenmarket. The name of one is given as Edward Smith, and that of another as Scott. One of their port-manteaux contained jewellery to the value of about 60,000 marks; but it was found that the greater part of their baggage, containing probably the greater part of the booty, had already been sent on. A direction to stop it was, of course, immediately telegraphed. Scott, according to one report, drew a knife against his captors; while Smith drew a fur cloak over the head of his antagonist and attempted to throw him. The prisoners were soon, however, overpowered. A polish hairdresser would appear to the entitled to the reward offered for the capture of the robbers. Some time ago, it seems, this man made the acquaintance of Smith in a *café*, and, being a clever linguist, gradually gained the confidence of the English stranger, who one day spoke of his intention to sell £20,000 worth of diamonds to a firm of jewellers, Unter den Linden. But he one day disappeared, and the Pole was shortly afterwards questioned by the police as to what he knew of the man. The matter was spoken of in the newspapers at the time and afterwards forgotten. But on Monday the Pole recognized the Englishman walking in the street. The latter, who tried by various devices to throw his pursuer off the scent, was followed to the Eastern station, and there captured. It would be interesting to know whether the thieves had British passports to Russia, for they must have been very ignorant indeed if they did not; it would be quite hopeless for them to get over the frontier without a document of that kind.

AN IMPROVED TORPEDO.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* wrote on April 16:—General Berdan, inventor of the improved rifle and cartridge which bear his name, is at present here on the express invitation of the Sultan, for the purpose of making arrangements for the supply of torpedoes of a new kind, which are expected to revolutionize naval warfare. They can traverse, it is said, under water the space of a mile in 90 seconds, and are not liable to serious deflection by under currents. Immediately on General Berdan's arrival a week ago, the Sultan granted him an audience, and appeared deeply interested in the new invention. A technical commission was at once appointed and sworn to secrecy, and two days afterwards it presented such a favourable report, that his Majesty gave orders to have the contract ready for signature to-day. The torpedoes are to be employed for the defence of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and will, if the assurance of the inventor prove true, render the existing fortifications unnecessary. They will also, it is thought, completely insure all Ottoman harbours against any hostile intentions of foreign fleets, and thereby relieve the Ottoman Empire from certain forms of diplomatic pressure which have hitherto been occasionally employed. The Sultan desires that the torpedoes should be manufactured here, but to this it would seem the inventor raises insuperable objections.

MEAT PRESERVATION.

The second part of a demonstration of a new method (under Jones's patent) of meat preservation was given on April 14th at the Cannon-street Hotel, when the efficacy of the process was proved in a practical way by the serving for luncheon of mutton killed on the 6th of March, or 39 days before. The carcasses from which the joints served up were cut had been kept in a butcher's shop at a temperature varying between 50 and 60 deg. Fahrenheit. Mr. Hardwicke, who presided, remarked on sitting down to lunch that the meat would be found to have been prepared in the simplest way in order that the flavour and quality of the flesh might be better appreciated. The experiment showed that the mutton, of which boiled and roasted joints were served, was perfectly free from any train or taste of the antiseptic chemical used to preserve it, and that the meat retained its natural juiciness and flavour. It was, moreover, very tender. The process, which was described in *The Times* of the 9th of March, differs from other applications of antiseptics to the preservation of meat in one important feature—the preservative substance (borac'c acid) is injected into a vein while the creature, though stunned by a blow on the head, is still alive, and the action of the heart is relied upon to pump it through every part of the body into which the vascular system ramifies. With regard to a question which has been raised as to the innocency of boracic acid as an antiseptic, Colonel Harger quoted Dr. F. P. Atkinson, who says:—"Considering the well-known properties of boracic acid, it is exceedingly curious how little it has been administered as an internal remedy. Its effect in diphtheria, both locally and internally, is very marked." This he proceeds to show by reference to observations of Dr. Cossar Ewart and Dr. Malcolm Simpson, and subsequently states that—"A dose is five to 15 grains. It has one particular recommendation, and that is its tastelessness." In the room was shown the carcass of a sheep killed on the 6th of March last, still in perfect condition, and to preserve which 5oz. of boracic acid were used, the whole carcass weighing 74lb. The two hind-quarters of another sheep, killed on the 20th of February, or 54 days ago, were also shown. No difference was perceptible between the condition of one or the other. To preserve the latter, which weighed 89lb., 6oz. of boracic acid had been used. As, however, a large proportion of the solution injected probably flows away with the blood when the creature is struck by the butcher two minutes after the injection of the boracic acid, it is impossible in the absence of any *data* from careful quantitative analysis to calculate the quantity remaining in the fibre of, say, half a pound of meat before cooking. But small as this quantity must be, there can be no doubt that introduced in this way into the living organism it suffices to preserve, not only the carcass, but also the heart, liver, kidneys, and other organs of the body. The economical advantages of a method which, if used in the *abattoirs* of Sydney or Melbourne, would only render it necessary to reduce the temperature in the storing rooms during the voyage to 50deg. Fahrenheit, instead of 30deg. Fahrenheit, must evidently be considerable. The loss of weight on a sheep thus preserved and kept for one month has been found to be about 5 per cent.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A public meeting was held on April 20, at the Westbourne Hall, Westbourne-grove, for the purpose of supporting Mr. Mason's resolution to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who in all matters of local government had the right of voting.—Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., presided.—The Rev. J. Jacob moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess qualifications which entitle men to vote, and who in all matters of local government have the right of voting."—Mrs. Arthur Arnold seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. C. Buzzard, M. P., and Miss Becker. The latter strongly supported the resolution, and stated her opinion that under existing circumstances women were inadequately protected by the laws made for them by men.—The resolution was carried as was also another adopting a petition to the House of Commons upon the subject of the first motion.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 21.)

ADMIRALTY, 18th April.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council, Engr. Shore has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 19th April.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council, Chief Engr. Fry has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 20th April.

The undermentioned Engrs. have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engrs. in H. M.'s Fleet:—Messrs. J. J. Warren and W. E. Blackburne.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 21.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 21st April.

Royal Engrs., Lieut.-Genl. Hutchinson (l... to be Col.-Comdt., vice Genl. Sir W. ... deceased.

For Col. E. M. Grain retires upon ... with the honorary rank of Major Gen... E. M. Grain retires upon retired pay ... ty, and the honorary rank of Major ...

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl. J. Bayly, C. B., ... Lieut.-Genl., vice Sir R. M. Laffan ... deceased.

Col. C. G. Gordon, C. B., Lieut.-... Major Genl., vice J. Bayly, C. B.

Col. A. C. Cooke, C. B., R. E., ... vice Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G. C. ... on the Retired List.

The promotion of Lieut.-Co... to the rank of Col., is cancel...